Vol. 9. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—JUNE, 1848. No. 6.

THE GENESEE FARMER:

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH, AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., BY

D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

Fifty Cents a Year, in Advance.

FIVE copies for $2. and any larger number at the same rate, if directed to individuals. Eight copies for $3. if only directed to one person—and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. ☞ Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

PUBLICATION OFFICE in Talman Block, Buffalo street, opposite Reynold's Arcade—where all subscriptions not forwarded by mail should be paid.

POST-MASTERS and all other friends of Agricultural and Horticultural Improvement are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions for the FARMER.

☞ The Farmer is subject to newspaper postage only. -☜

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL be published in the Farmer at the rate of $1 per square, (ten lines or less,) for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion—IN ADVANCE. ☞ The circulation of the Farmer is much larger than any other agricultural paper in the United States—the present edition being over 20,000 copies.—Our terms for advertising are lower than those of many similar journals whose circulation is 10,000 *less* than the Farmer.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

NEW PREMIUMS!

To Post-Masters, Agents and Subscribers.

As the season for obtaining subscribers to our present volume is not yet passed, we now offer to Post-Masters and agents of the Farmer, in addition to the per centage allowed to clubs the following

VALUABLE PREMIUMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS:

1st. To the person who shall send us the greatest number of subscriber to volume 9 of the Farmer, previous to the 20th day of August next—forwarding the pay at the club price, (40 cents per copy if directed to individual subscribers, or 37½ cents per copy, if sent in packages of 8 or more, addressed to one person,) free of expense to us—we will give a premium of TWELVE DOLLARS, in AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, to be selected, by the person entitled, from our list of books advertised on last page.

2d. To the person obtaining the next, (second) greatest number of subscribers, on conditions above specified, a premium of EIGHT DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books—the selections to be made as above specified.

3d. To the person obtaining the next (third) greatest number, FIVE DOLLARS, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

4th. To the person obtaining the next, (fourth) greatest number, THREE DOLLARS, in Ag'l Books, on like conditions.

5th. To EACH of the FIVE PERSONS sending the next (5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th,) greatest numbers, we will give ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, in Agricultural Books, on like conditions.

6th. To EACH of the EIGHT PERSONS sending the next, (10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th) greatest number, volumes 7 and 8 of the Farmer, (bound together or separate,) $1 00.

Special Premium.—In addition to the above we will give **FIVE DOLLARS, in Ag'l Books, to the person who sends us the greatest number of subscribers, within the time specified, from a Post Office where no (or not more than 5) copies of the Farmer are now taken.**

☞ Back volumes of the Farmer will be furnished, if desired, and counted the same as new subscribers. Volumes 6, 7 and 8, bound separate or together, will be supplied at 50 cents each. Either of the above named volumes will be sent, unbound, for 40 cents. A renewal of the subscription of an old subscriber will also be counted the same as new.

☞ Traveling agents, post-riders, residents of Rochester, and city booksellers are not included in our offer.

We shall keep an account of the subscribers sent by each person, and publish a list containing the names of the competitors, in the July and August numbers.

☞ All letters must be post-paid or free. Subscription money properly enclosed in the presence of a Post Master, may be forwarded at the risk of the publisher.

Address to **D. D. T. MOORE,** *Rochester, N. Y*

Gen. Farmer Office, May 1, 1848.

☞ The following premiums are offered to all except competitors for those mentioned in the preceding list:—

Any person sending $4. previous to the 1st of Sept., we will send *ten copies* of Vol. 9, and (as a premium) a bound copy of Vol. 8, for 1847, (or either of the two preceding volumes, if preferred.)

For a remittance of $6. according to our club terms, we will give an extra copy of the present volume—or a copy of Cole's Veterinarian, or Thomas' Fruit Culturist, if preferred.

For a remittance of $10. we will give two copies of the Farmer—or $1 in ag. books, to be selected from our list on next page.

In remitting, remember that our club terms are 40 cents per copy, IF THE NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS ARE WRITTEN ON EACH PAPER,—or 37½ cents if eight or more copies are directed to ONE PERSON ONLY. Back numbers will be forwarded to all new subscribers.

Those who may become entitled to any of the above premiums will please state what books or volume of the Farmer, they desire.

Rochester, N. Y., May, 1848.

Bound Volumes of the Farmer.

THE EIGHTH VOLUME of the Genesee Farmer (for 1847,) handsomely and substantially bound, for sale at this office—price 62½ cents; the same in marble paper covers at 50 cents. Volumes 7 and 8 bound together in boards with leather backs, &c., for $1.12½. We have also for sale copies of volume 6, for 1845, the first volume of the Farmer published in octavo pages.

Also—complete sets of the Farmer from its commencement, (except the 2d volume,) substantially bound, which we will sell at 50 cents per volume. These volumes are not suitable for sending by mail—but we have copies of vols. 6, 7, and 8, bound in paper covers, which may be mailed.

☞ A discount to agents, &c. All orders by mail will receive immediate attention—and the money may be sent at our risk, if enclosed in the presence of a Post-Master, and post paid.

MANY of our readers subscribe for extra copies of the Farmer and send them, gratuitously, to their friends at a distance. We have just filled an order from a Michigan friend, who gives away nearly thirty copies of this volume. In all cases of this kind, we send the Farmer at the *club price*, without regard to the number ordered. The Farmer will be mailed to Europe or the Canadas, and the American postage paid by us, for 52 cents per volume.

☞ All letters containing remittances, or making inquiries, &c., for the benefit of the writer, must be POST-PAID OR FREE to receive proper attention.

☞ Orders for change of address should be post paid, or free, and contain the name of the Post Office at which the papers are now mailed, in order to receive proper attention.

☞ Back numbers of the present volume can be furnished to all new subscribers.

Craggs & Reynold's
DRILL AND FERTILIZING MACHINE.

THIS machine possesses all the facilities in Seed Drilling that others presented to the public possess; and it has important principles that no others have, viz: first—putting fine fertilizing substances in with the seed, consequently a less quantity is required to produce the desired result. Second—the construction is such that it is not liable to injury by passing over fast substances, when in operation. The machine is durably built, and so arranged that any desired quantity of seed may be sown to the acre, and at any given distance. All kinds of seed may be planted or sown in drills with it. It is unnecessary for us to state the advantages of drilling in seed, as the public are already apprised of its benefits.

The subscribers are aware that there are other machines attracting the attention of the community, and they would therefore say, that they rely on the good sense of farmers, believing they will examine the different machines, and decide according to their respective merits. We would respectfully present a few names from the many that have examined and tested its principles.

This may certify that I used the last season, Craggs & Reynolds' Drilling Machine to my entire satisfaction. I believe it to be one of the most perfect and most useful farming implements ever invented, and shall in future use it in putting in seed. The experience I have had convinces me that the use of the machine will be a great saving in both seed and labor. The Drill gives entire satisfaction in putting in beans and fine seed.

Sodus, Sept. 13, 1847. WILLIAM SWAILS.

We the undersigned, farmers in Wayne Co., N. Y., having used the above mentioned machine, concur in the statements of Mr. Swails.

Andrew Cornwall, Wm. Rogers,
W. D. Cook, Michael Ellsworth,
W. H. Rogers, E. H. Sentell.
Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y.

We, the unersigned, farmers in Monroe county, N. Y., have recently used Craggs & Reynolds' Drill, with and without manure, to our entire satisfaction.

Nelson Peet, Nelson Fullam,
Alfred Reynolds, A. Whitbeck.
September, 1847.

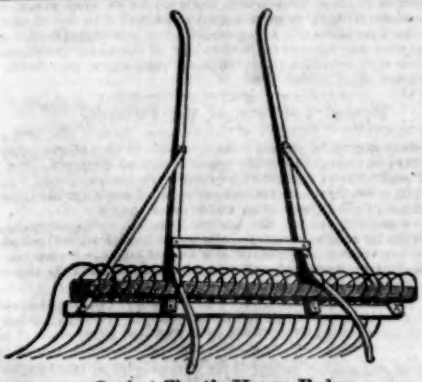
We have seen and examined the machine and its operations, and believe it worthy the attention of farmers.

John Benedict, Libeas Ross,
John Phillips, L. C. Harris.
Webster, Sept. 17, 1847.

The Machines are made by E. J. Burrall, Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.; also, at Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., by Seymour & Co.

Any information wanting respecting the machine directed to the above, (post paid,) or to O. Reynolds, Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y., will be attended to. Persons wishing to purchase Rights will address O. Reynolds, Webster, N. Y.

CRAGGS & REYNOLDS.



Spring Tooth Horse-Rake.

THE subscribers will furnish their Rake, made in the best manner and on the most approved plan, to all applicants who shall apply early, (by mail or otherwise,) in season for them to begin their haying and harvest with it; and will deliver the Rake, either at their dwelling, or where they can conveniently get it. They do not expect to be able to offer them to every farmer thus early, on account of the amount of territory they intend to supply,—and such as order them by mail will do so at our expense. If done in June the price is $10. Those who order while we are making, can have their names lettered on the Rake.

County Rights for sale in this State and Michigan.

E. & T. G. YEOMANS.

Walworth, N. Y., June 1, 1848.

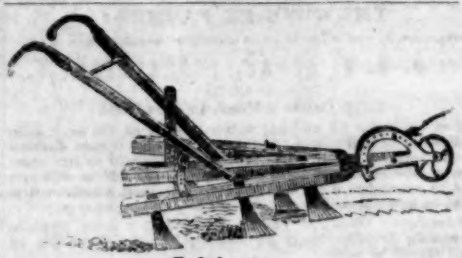
Farmers, Attention!
IDES' PATENT WHEEL CULTIVATOR AND WIRE-GRASS PLOW,

IS already too well known to farmers generally to require explanation, eulogy or certificates. The object of this advertisement is simply to state where and of whom they can be procured.

The subscriber has sold the right to L. A. Morse, of Knowlesville, a part of Orleans county; to J. S. Ganson, of Batavia, Genesee and a part of Monroe counties; to L. Dunham, of Akron, Erie county; to S. B. Tracy, and J. & A. Riggs, of Newark, Wayne and a part of Seneca and Ontario counties; to T. Paine and A. Hale, of Alloway, a part of Seneca, Wayne and Ontario counties; to Levi Wells, of Rochester, a part of Monroe county; to Tarbox & Kellam, of Scottsville, a part of Monroe and Livingston counties; to Dickie & Mitchell, of Royalton, a part of Niagara county; to J. L. Paine, of Mowhawk, Herkimer county; to William Bent, of Millville, a part of Orleans county; to H. Blackmar, of Newark, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Tompkins counties; and to many other individuals in different parts of the State, where said Cultivators are for sale at all times.

The subscriber will sell rights to those who wish to purchase, on reasonable terms. He also begs leave to inform those who have not seen his late Cultivators, that they have been much improved in the mode of raising and lowering, and in the construction of the teeth. NATHAN IDE.

Millville, Orleans Co., N. Y., May 22, 1848.



Cultivators.

THE subscribers have for sale at their Agricultural Warehouse, the most approved Cultivators now in use, with either spring-steel, cast-steel, or iron Teeth. Prices from $5 to $7. Farmers, call and see! RAPALJEE & BRIGGS,

Rochester, N. Y. No. 18 Front-street.

Chemical Manure.

AN invaluable remedy for the preservation of Vines and other Garden Vegetables from BUGS, &c., and to promote their rapid growth. Now is the season to provide for a plentiful supply of good Melons, Cucumbers, &c., &c., and to prevent the destruction of the plants from bugs, and other insects, use Ruggle's Chemical Manure—it is a sure cure.

For sale by Rapaljee & Briggs, J. P. Fogg, and Nott, Elliott & Fitch, Rochester, N. Y. [6-1t*]

BURRALL'S SHELL WHEEL PLOW.

THESE Plows *are* 30 *per cent lighter* than the common Plow and work well *on all soils—in all conditions.*

An impression has gone abroad that they answer only "on smooth lands where there are no stones or other obstructions"—Such is not the fact; they make good work on all lands, *rough and smooth*, and are more fully appreciated among roots and stones, and on stiff clay, and hard, dry gravelly soils.

Two thousand of them have been in use during the last three years among our best Farmers, and give entire satisfaction.

For Sale, *wholesale and retail (warranted,)* an assortment of the above (from No. 3 to 12) capable of turning a furrow (from 10 inches to 20 wide, and from 6 to 14 inches deep. A liberal discount to dealers. E. J. BURRALL.

Geneva, N. Y., April, 1848. [4-4m]

Peters' Buffalo Wool Depot,—Second Year.

I HAVE established a Wool Depot upon the following plan:

1st.—The Wool is thrown into 10 sorts; Merino Wool being No. 1, the grades numbering down from 1 to 5; the coarsest common Wool being No. 5. Saxony Wool is thrown into Extra, and Prime 1 and Prime 2. Combing and De Laines make 2 sorts more.

2nd.—I charge for Receiving, Sorting, Storing and Selling, ONE CENT PER POUND. This includes all charges at the Depot, except Insurance.

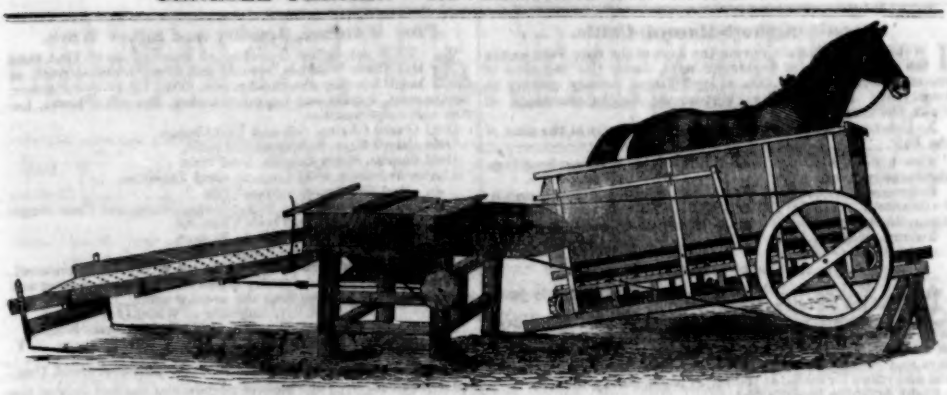
3d. Sales are made for cash except when directed by owner.

☞ All Wool consigned to me should be marked with the owner's name.

Warehouse, Corner Washington, and Exchange-streets.

T. C. PETERS.

Buffalo, Jan'y 2, 1848.



WHEELER'S PATENT HORSE-POWER AND THRASHING MACHINES.

IN the April number of the Genesee Farmer will be found a brief advertisement of the above celebrated machines. The subscriber is desirous of calling the attention of Farmers to the same; also to the few following recommendations which are abstracts from communications received among a great many of similar character.

Extract of a letter from ELIJAH WILLARD, Jonesborough, Union County, Illinois:

"All the articles you sent me I am well pleased with. Grant's Fan Mill cleans well as I can desire. Steven's Hay Cutter performs admirably. Wheeler's Horse Power Threshing Machine and Seperator will turn out from the sheaf with four hands, 150 bushels wheat per day, two horses or mules being quite sufficient for running it the whole day or week without a change."

Extract of a letter from J. G. STACEY, Geneva:

"As to the horse Power and Thrashing Machine, my opinion remains unchanged. The principle of its construction I like. A short time since I had some laborers at work for me who on seeing my power remarked that they understood I had a baby thrashing machine, from which the horses could eat the straw as fast as it was thrashed. I told them they should judge for themselves, as I should use it the same day. In the afternoon I hitched up my poney horses, (fast walkers,) and threshed 123 bushels of oats in the space of 104 minutes, which was the best refutation of the story they had heard that I could offer."

Extract of a letter from TIMOTHY D. WHITE, South Hero, Vt.:

"The Horse Power and Threshing Machine exceeds our expectations. With an elevation of only 16 inches I placed on it my horses, weighing together 18 or 19 hundred pounds which gave me sufficient speed to thrash, and as it became a little worn and smooth and well oiled, the speed increased to such a rate that I was obliged to feed it with all possible haste to keep its speed down. I have tested its power and efficacy, and find it to be equal, if not superior, to any I have seen, both as to quantity and quality of work, and easy work for horses."

Extract of a Letter from JOHN N. ROTHER, Lafargeville, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Wheeler's Threshing Machinery, &c., which I purchased of you has proved so satisfactory in every respect that the Farmers around, and all those who have seen it in operation, pronounce it in all its parts, decidedly the most durable, easy, economical and efficient contrivance ever invented. I have threshed 2,000 bushels of grain, of all kinds with it, and it is fully up to all it is recommended to do. Many farmers say they would have no other machines for threshing, and I think you will have many orders for them from my neighborhood, as there is nothing manufactured like it in this country."

From WM. SOMERVILLE, Ellicottville, N. Y.:

"I should mention that Wheeler's one-horse-power Thresher and Seperator which I purchased of you, are the best machines for the purposes intended ever introduced into this part of the State."

Extract from a Letter of H. H. W. SHOURNEY, Grafton, Mass.:

Dear Sir—I have made thorough trial of Wheeler's Horse Power Threshing Machine and Seperator, and do most cordially acknowledge that it works admirably, and gives great satisfaction. I have allowed it to be tried by one of my townsmen, also, as a matter of experiment, and he was so well pleased with its operation that he has decided to purchase one the coming season; and I think my having had this here may prove to you the means of many sales."

Letter from ABRAM DIETZ, and MARTIN L. CHAFFEE, Scoharie Court House, N. Y.:

"We each have had one of Wheeler's Patent Single Horse Powers, Threshing Machines and Seperators and Saw Mills in use, more than a year, and are gratified to say they have proved all they are recommended to be, and we believe them to be the best machines now in use for simplicity, durability, economy and efficiency. Having threshed all kinds of grain, and sawed a large quantity of wood for ourselves and others about the county, we do not hesitate to recommend them to those wishing to purchase."

☞The above Machines are for sale at the Albany Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 10 & 12 Green-street. Descriptive Catalogues, with prices, &c., to be obtained gratis at the office, or or sent by mail to all applicants.

HORACE L. EMERY.

Short-Horn Durhams for Sale.

THE Subscriber has a few young THOROUGH-BRED DURHAMS on his farm, 2½ miles from Troy, which he offers for sale, viz: 1 yearling bull; 2 bulls about 8 months old; 6 yearling heifers; 2 two-year old do.; and a few bull and heifer calves of this spring. These young animals were all got by my imported bull, Duke of Wellington, and my premium bull Meteor. Meteor was got by Duke of Wellington, out of my imported Duchess heifer. The dams of some of these young animals were imported, but from other herds than that of Mr. Bates', an others are from Durham cows, bred in this country, and are good milkers. The sires being from the celebrated herd of Thomas Bates, Esq., England, renders them valuable for a cross on other Durham stock, as well as to farmers who wish to improve their breeds. The estimation put upon this strain of blood by those who know its value, may be seen by stating that the only bull calves which I have had to dispose of, from the Bates cows and bulls, (three in number,) have sold at $300 each. The young animals above enumerated will be sold at prices varying from $100 to $150.

Troy, May 1, 1845. [5-4m] GEORGE VAIL.

Genesee Seed Store,

AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

NO. 18 FRONT-STREET, ROCHESTER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform Farmers, Gardeners and others, that they have this season imported from one of the best seed establishments in England between TWO and THREE TONS of those kinds of seeds which mature better in that country than this, such as Ruta Baga, Turnep, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Cauliflower, Peas, &c., &c., &c., and that they have taken the greatest care in growing and obtaining the best American Seeds. They have a large assortment of Flower Seeds, many of them imported, and the remainder grown by Ellwanger & Barry, and Wm. King. Those wanting Flower Seeds cannot obtain better. As the failure of the potato crop made it quite certain that other root crops would be substituted to some extent, they have procured with the greatest care, a large stock of those kinds of seed that will be used, such as Ruta Baga, Turnep, Beet, Carrot, &c. Their large stock of Seeds of all kinds, will enable them to wholesale as well as retail.

They have also on hand, as heretofore, almost all kinds of FARMING AND GARDENING TOOLS, AND MACHINES, which they would like to have those examine who wish to purchase.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them, they will endeavor to deal in such a way with those who trade with them, that they will come again if any thing in their line is wanted.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

White Beans.

ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS PURE WHITE BEANS, the best in the city, just received at the Genesee Seed Store, No. 18 Front-street. [5] RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Sale of Short-Horned Cattle.

I WILL sell, at Buffalo, during the days of the Sate Fair, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of September next, under the direction of the officers of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, twenty to twenty-five thorough bred Short-horned Cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls.

A Catalogue with their Pedigrees will be ready at the time of the Fair.

Also, I will sell at the same time, 50 Merino Rams, bred from the Blakesly flock.

References—A. B. Allen, New York; Sanford Howard, and B. F. Johnson, Albany; Thomas Rotch, Butternuts; and L. F. Allen, Black Rock. JNO. SHERWOOD.

Auburn, May 16, 1848. [6-3m]

A Morgan Stallion

WILL stand this season, until the 4th of July next, at the following places, viz:

Tuesdays at O. Fargo's, in Alexander. Wednesdays, at the Genesee House, in Batavia. Thursdays, at Stephen King's, in Darien. Friday's, at Long's Corners, in Pembroke. Saturdays and Mondays at the stable of the subscriber in Darien. He will also stand for mares at the latter place during the fall.

Eight dollars to insure a foal.

This horse is 8 years old, black, 16 hands high, has a long flowing mane and tail, and is a great trotter. He was bred by Capt. Samuel Burroughs, of Alsted, N. H., and embraces the best Morgan blood in New England. He is very much like the figure of "Black Hawk," given in the July number of the Genesee Farmer, for 1847. ROSWELL A. G. HYDE.

Darien, Gen. Co., N. Y., June 1, 1848. [6-1t$_x$]

THE GENUINE MORGAN HORSE,

GENERAL GIFFORD.

WILL stand the ensuing season, on *Mondays, Tuesdays*, and *Wednesdays*, at the stable of GEO. A. MASON, two miles north east of Jordan. *Thursdays, Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, at the Stable of D. A. MONROE, in Camillus.

Terms.—Ten dollars the season. Insurance to be agreed upon, at reasonable prices; escapes and accidents at the risk of the owners.

General Gifford was sired by *Gifford Morgan*, his dam a pure Morgan. Breeders of good horses are invited to call and see him.

April 1, 1848. [4-3m] MONROE & MASON.

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit the attention of fruit growers and dealers in trees, to their large stock offered for sale this spring, consisting of

APPLE TREES,

Of the most esteemed varieties, from four to eight feet high, at $12 to $20 per 100; and $100 to $150 per 1000. 8,000 trees of the NORTHERN SPY, (one of the very best long keeping apples known,) five to seven feet high, 37½ cts. each or $25 per 100; three to five feet high, 25 cts. each or $18 per 100. 1,000 trees of the EARLY JOE, (a new and delicious summer apple; ripens August and September;) strong yearling trees 25 cts. each or $2.50 per dozen. A number of select varieties are worked on *Paradise* stocks, adapting them to small gardens. These are one year from bud, of vigorous growth.

PEAR TREES

Of various sizes, from three to seven feet high, embracing upwards of 200 of the best varieties to be found. 6,000 of these are on quince stocks, (mainly one year from the bud but very vigorous,) just right for training as *Dwarfs, Espaliers*, and *Pyramids*. A few hundred trees each of the SWAN'S ORANGE or ONONDAGA, and the BELLE OF BRUSSELS, (two unrivalled large rare fruits,) mostly strong yearlings, at $1 each, besides many new sorts just received from Europe this spring.

CHERRY TREES,

From four to nine feet high, of the finest sorts, 5,000 of them being 2 years old from the bud, with fine heads. Price $25 to $40 per 100. A few hundred fine trees can be supplied, budded on the *Cerasus mahaleb*, forming dwarf trees adapted to garden culture.

PEACH TREES,

Vigorous and free from all diseases, of 25 best market sorts; at $12 to $18 per 100, and $100 to $150 per 1,000.

PLUM TREES.

A moderate stock of fine healthy trees of the finest kinds, such as Washington, Imperial Gage, White Magnum Bonum, Lawrence's Favorite Columbia, Bleeker's Gage, &c.. &c. A small lot of Reine Claude de Baray, just imported.

Also, a large stock of all the other hardy fruits, as well as

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c.,

At low rates by the quantity. The correctness of every article guaranteed.

Orders promptly executed, and trees and plants packed for safe transmission to any part of the United States, Canada, or Europe. Priced descriptive catalogues of Nursery and Green House departments sent *gratis* to *post-paid* applications. Also wholesale priced lists for nurserymen and dealers.

Address ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Mount Hope Garden and Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

March 1, 1848.

Fine Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

THE subsbriber is selling all descriptions of Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at retail, at much less than the usual prices. Fine Gold Lever, Anchor, Escapement, Duplex and Lepine Watches, fine Silver Lever, Lepine and verge watches.

Gold Guard Chains, Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals.
Gold Pencils, Silver Pencils, Gold Pens.
Ladies Bracelets, Gold Lockets, Gold Thimbles.
do. and Gentlemen's Breast Pins.
Diamond Rings and Pins, Stone Rings, Chased and Plain Rings.
Sterling Silver Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c.
Gold Watches as low as $20 to 25 each.
Watches and Jewelry exchanged
All watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, at much less than the usual prices.

C. G. ALLEN, Importer of Watches & Jewelry, Wholesale & retail, 51 Wall-st., corner William street, up stairs, N. Y.

New York, *May* 1, 1848.

Bagley's Celebrated Improved ever-pointed Gold Pen.

THIS Pen received the highest premium at the last Fair of the American Institute, and has been pronounced by the first Teachers of Penmanship in the country, to be infinitely superior to any Gold Pen ever before introduced to the American public.

The lasting properties of this pen are undoubted, owing to the total absence of corrosibility from any of the inks in use, and the peculiar shape of the nibs (which was first introduced by Bagley) makes it more pleasant to use, less liable to damage, more easy to repair, and prevents the necessity of the great care that other articles of the kind require.

ALSO, *Bagley's "Patent Extension Pen Holder and Pencil,"* which is the most compact article in use.

☞ Manufactory, 189 Broadway, New York.

Aug. 1, 1847. 18-1y* A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

Famer and Mechanic,

WEEKLY PAPER—(VOLUME IV.)

Quarto form, new series, Vol. 2 to commence Jan. 6., 1848.

The purpose of this paper is to afford its readers an accurate and reliable record of the progress of Agriculture, Manufactures and the Arts; to suggest improvements or describe such as from time to time may be made—to stimulate the spirit of invention and enterprise—to disseminate such useful knowledge connected with the industrial pursuits of the American people, as will enable the intelligent workman to command the patronage of capital instead of becoming its subordinate and servile dependent. Its object is, especially, to benefit the working classes, not by political combinations, or special associations, but by giving such information as will enable its readers to manage business on their own account if any feel oppressed with the arrangements under which they are placed.

Inventors will find in its columns an authentic weekly list of new Patents, direct from the Clerk of the Patent Office. And while it is a favorite medium with Patentees for advertising their improvements, dealers in Patent Rights will find it indispensable to the prosecution of their business.

It will also contain the Reports of the American Institute, and such choice moral and religious readings as will make it a welcome and safe visitor in every family.

It is printed weekly, on good paper, embellished with Three Hundred Engravings, and containing forty-eight columns of closely printed matter, at $2 per annum, in advance; $2 50 if not paid within six months.

☞ POSTMASTERS and others may retain twenty-five per cent on all cash subscriptions they procure.

All communications must be post paid.

W. H. STARR, Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN M. STEARNS, Associate Editor.
135 Nassau-street, New York.

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GENESEE FARMER.

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THE GENESEE FARMER:

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[Editorial Correspondence of the Genesee Farmer.]

How shall the Soil be Improved?

Under the above heading an Albany correspondent of the American Agriculturist, writing over the signature of "P." criticises our "Theory of Agriculture" at some length, and particularly objects to our remark "that, if the farmer will only restore all the *earthy* part of each harvest to the field whence it was taken, he may grow any crop year after year without injury to the soil."

The study of agriculture as a science is confessedly in its infancy; and seeking as we do at all times for *light* and *truth* in all matters that pertain to the improvement of the soil and its cultivators, it becomes us to examine this subject with great care. "P." remarks: "In regard to sustaining or restoring fertility by the application of inorganic manures (ashes) only, I wish to inquire whether the plan has been practically demonstrated? Since the theory was first broached several seasons have passed, during which it might have been brought to the test of experiment. But do we hear of soils *totally destitute* of organic matter having been brought to fertility by the application of *ashes* manure, or inorganic substances only?"

We never said nor intimated, that there are "soils totally destitute of organic matter" any where, nor, in case such a spot of naked, mineral earth should be found, the inorganic elements of crops would alone suffice to make them grow and flourish therein. "P." misapprehends our views, and misconstrues our language. In a recent article published in this journal on "The Food of Plants," we said: "100 pounds of gypsum often add 2,000 pounds of clover hay to an acre; and could you fairly estimate the increase of clover roots, and all below where the scythe clips, the net gain would be 3,000 pounds." Here, according to our "theory," one third of all the organic matter in clover plants is left on and in the soil, at the harvest. Considering the very small amount of organic matter in a clover seed, our opinion is that, on poor soils, such as the farmer would naturally wish to improve, the roots of clover and of most other plants, leave more organized carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen in, and on the earth, than is consumed in organizing the crop. If this were not the case, prairies which have been annually burnt over for one or two centuries would certainly lose all their mould, (organic matter,) for that portion of it transferred into the stems and leaves of grass and other plants and every year discharged into the atmosphere by fire, could not get back into mould again.

If the stubble and roots of wheat left at the harvest supply as much material for making new mould as the crop consumed, (as we have reason to believe they will,) then the restoration to the soil of all the earthy elements contained in that portion of the plants taken out of the field in straw and grain, will balance the account. Let us suppose that all of the straw, chaff and wheat taken from an acre is eaten by adult horses, which neither gain nor lose in weight while consuming, and voiding, in dung and urine, this food; and that all of their excretions is evenly spread over the acre where the crop grew. In that case, not one half of the organic matter removed in the crop would be restored in the manure; and we respectfully ask the practical farmer to study this important matter. Not far from one half of the solid substance of wheat straw, and wheat, will make *coal* if carefully burned like wood in a coal pit, with atmospheric air nearly excluded. This coal chemists call *carbon*. Now, whilst the horses were consuming the wheat and straw taken from the acre of land, every body knows that they will breathe both night and day every minute, and that the air expelled from their lungs is unlike the air that enters them. Among other things, the expelled air contains *one hundred times more carbon* (in the form of carbonic acid) than it did when it entered the lungs. M. Boussingault found that a horse while eating 17 lbs. 4 oz. of hay, and 5 lbs. 2 oz. of oats, daily consumed in such food 10 lbs. 6 oz. of carbon. Of the latter element, all his dung and urine gave, from the above food, only 3 lbs. 11 oz. 7 dwt.—*two-thirds* or thereabouts of the carbon taken into the stomach, having passed out of the system through the wind pipe, by ceaseless respiration. Organized hydrogen and oxygen in grass, hay and grain pass out of the lungs, after the food has been decomposed, in the shape of vapor, which is often visible when horses are driven hard in a cold

winter day. The dry weight of the dung of a bird is only about one-fifth of that of the food consumed.

All animals literally burn up, and wholly disorganize, or mineralize, a large portion of the organized matter which constitutes their food. Nor does the mineralizing process cease when animals drop their solid and liquid excretions on the earth; or leave their dead bodies like dead plants to rot on the ground. Every body knows that when plants, animals and the dung of the latter decay on the surface of the earth, they rapidly loose weight and load the surrounding atmosphere with poisonous gasses, which being lighter than the pure air, rise high, and are carried far and near by winds. The quantity of organized matter called mould in the virgin soil of an ordinary American forest, will weigh, we are confident, less that the one-twentieth part of the organized matter that falls to the ground in leaves, limbs and trunks of trees, in the course of twenty years, to say nothing of the mass of roots which rot in the soil. *Fermentation* decomposes an immense amount of organized carbon, nitrogen, and the elements of water. In the every day process of raising dough to make light bread, about 7 per cent of the flour is converted into gas, or mineralized. That is, 100 lbs. of dry flour will make but 93 lbs of perfectly dry fermented bread; and 100 lbs of this will form but 40 of dry excretions. If these be dropped on the earth in the ordinary course of nature, probably less than ten pounds of permanent soil will result from the wheat consumed.

We never proposed that farmers should burn their manure, straw, &c., and apply the ashes as an economical substitute for the whole mass. Nevertheless, we have often urged them to study the laws of vegetable organization and *dis*organization, to the end that they might learn among other things equally useful, *why it is* that 100 lbs. of pure guano often go as far in making wheat in England, as 2,000 lbs of ordinary barn yard manure. The fact that there is a difference in the fertilizing power of various manures is well known. Our belief is that this power exists mainly in the soluble *earthy minerals* used by nature in re-organizing the elements of crops, which fly off into the atmosphere when they rot on the ground, or when consumed by man and his domestic animals, and burnt in their bodies to maintain the breath of life, and at last go out of their nostrils. Black muck or mould, no matter how deep, without the earthy salts of silica, lime, potash, soda, magnesia and iron, combined with phosphoric, sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, would be valueless for growing wheat, corn, clover and other crops. We are far from discarding the use of ammonia, charcoal, or stable manure, as "P." more than insinuates.

Both theory and practice alike demonstrate the value of these fertilizers. But decompose 100 lbs. of wheat or corn in the bodies of common dung hill fowls and save their guano—the ashes of the seeds consumed—and apply this fertilizer skilfully to wheat or corn before new seeds are to be organized, and our word for it, the earthy matter which once made wheat will be found peculiarly valuable to form wheat again. A pound of dry hen-dung, formed of wheat, is worth more than a like weight of dry wheat straw to make the seeds of wheat; and why? Simply because it contains more of the constituent elements of the seeds of this plant than do the stems of the same, particularly phosphates of lime and ammonia. How far ammonia and nitric acid may be dispensed with in fertilizing soils, there are no sufficient experiments on record, known to us, to decide the question. Nitric acid is said to be formed in the atmosphere by the chemical union of its oxygen and nitrogen when an electric spark passes through vapor in a thunder-cloud. Ammonia is formed in decaying vegetable and animal substances, and rises into the air. Nitric acid, ammonia and carbonic acid are soluble in rain water, and fall with it, and in dews to the earth. They aid rain water in dissolving common limestone and other earthy minerals, which, with the acids named, and ammonia, enter the roots of all plants, ascend to their leaves or green stems, where the light of the sun and other agencies, decomposed water, nitric and carbonic acids, ammonia and earthy salts, and out of these materials build up the body of the living being, absorbing and fixing both heat and light in the process. Burn a tree or plant, and both heat and light will be expelled, as you mineralize organized carbon and hydrogen.

At one of the first agricultural meetings held at the old State Hall, in the city of Albany, the Hon. FRIEND HUMPHREY, then Mayor of the city, gave an interesting account of having grown 120 bushels of shelled corn on two acres of poor pine-plain land, by putting a few horn scrapings or shavings, from a comb factory, in each hill at the time of planting. Another acre, similar in all respects but the fertilizer, was planted, and gave hardly one fourth of 60 bushels. So far as these corn plants derived their nutriment from air, rain and dew, all faired alike; and in the main the soil, as to organic matter and earthy minerals, was alike on each acre. The weight of the fertilizer used bore no comparison to that of the crop. Why then should the latter show a net gain of 90 bushels of corn, and probably of stalks and leaves in proportion, on two acres? Let us suppose that each hill of corn without any artificial food, was able to expand its roots so as to draw nourishment from one cubic foot of soil, and that this would give a product equal to 15 bushels. Now any fertilizer that should feed the plants at the proper time and

enable their roots to permeate deeper and farther laterally, so as to imbibe nourishment from four cubic feet of earth, instead of one, should give a crop four times as large, or one of 60 bushels instead of 15 — the amount harvested by Mr. HUMPHREY. If the same matter contained in a kernel of wheat or corn, (which is obviously designed by nature to feed the young plant and develop its roots and leaves,) could be multiplied three fold, it would treble the capacity of the plant to draw aliment both from the soil and the atmosphere. The difference between a poor soil and a good one, is extremely small, else a little bone-earth, gypsum, wood ashes, night soil, guano, or pig manure, could not give a gain in the crop 50 times larger than all the matter applied weighs. Again, the soil seldom if ever loses of its substance more than from 5 to 12 per cent. of the weight of the crop, in organizing the same.

On a poor soil, from some slight defect, the roots of corn fail to spread over more than one fourth of the surface to a reasonable depth, and of course three fourths of the substances in the earth, used in making the plant, never enter into its roots, and all go for nothing. The point to be aimed at is, to make the best possible use of all the elements of cultivated plants which Providence has placed in our surface and sub-soils. As birds and human beings that feed on fish, flesh and seeds of plants, furnish the most concentrated fertilizers in their excretions, all similar elements should be collected and husbanded with the utmost care. Wheat, meat, cheese, and other valuable products are constantly drawing phosphates and sulphates from cultivated soils, to be sent to the cities and never returned. Whilst ammonia, nitric acid, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, are universally distributed in the air and fall in rain and dew on every acre alike, nothing makes amends for the potash, soda, lime, magnesia, phosphorus, sulphur and chlorine, leached out of the soil and washed into creeks and rivers, or removed into crops, by improper tillage. Hence, we dwell so long and often on the fact that, all soils naturally rich in potash, lime, gypsum and bone-earth, are remarkable for their fertility. All soils nearly devoid of these earthy minerals are uniformly thin and sterile. Vegetable mould don't make them yield wheat like the gypseous shales of *Wheat*-land, Monroe county, N. Y. Rely upon it, the composition of the rocks out of which a soil was made, governs its capacity to feed and clothe mankind. Rocks and soils rich in potash and lime, never lack for the organic elements of crops, so far as we have been able to discover, in any part of the Union. The writer is now engaged in the analysis of soils taken from what are called worn-out cotton fields in Georgia. The roots of pines often descend *eight* feet into the pervious silicious earth, in order to find the earthy minerals indispensable to organize carbon and the elements of water into wood.

HESSIAN FLIES, &c.

We have collected wheat plants that have the chrysalis of the Hessian fly about their roots, which are now (May 6th,) hatching out. It is about the same time of year that we have witnessed the operation in Rochester. Wheat harvest will be through with in this month. On the limestone lands in the Cherokee region, this crop is largely cultivated, and something later. It seems odd to us that wheat sown the 20th of December should be harvested in May. The thermometer is 86° in a cool brick store; and whortleberries are nearly ripe. Figs will soon do to eat; and many have made a good business for the last three weeks, in shipping peas to northern cities by railways and steamers. Corn, peaches, melons, and grapes will go next.

Augusta, Geo., May, 1848.

Root Crops.—Ruta Bagas, Carrots, &c.

THERE cannot be a question on the subject of the value of the root crop to the farmer and stock breeder. Hogs winter well fed only on Ruta Bagas, or Swedish Turnips; also working oxen, sheep, young cattle, and cows in calf after the stoppage of milking. They can easily be kept sound till June or July. Sugar Beets are decidedly preferable to Ruta Bagas or Mangel Wurtzels, for Milch Cows. But to carrots we give the preference for milch cows, horses, and for fattening purposes. Butter made from carrot feed, has a fine rich flavor, and beautiful color. They can be kept nearly as long as bagas if well secured.

A much greater bulk of bagas and wurtzels can be raised upon a given quantity of land, than either sugar beets or carrots, but not of real available nutriment. In the carrot and sugar beet, the virtues are more concentrated than in either of the others. Bagas and beets are easiest produced as the seed vegetate quickly and throw out rough leaves, easily to be recognized in weeding; while carrots are a long while in coming up after planting—are very small, and in their early stages of slow growth. The weeds increase and overshadow them, rendering the dressing tedious and laborious; yet with all their required care, they are a most valuable crop; for there is no possible feed that can be raised upon an acre that gives sa much satisfaction both to man and beast.

Carrots and Beets should be planted as early as the land can be prepared; but bagas should not be planted before the 20th of June, or even later. Earlier planting causes them to neck up, burst, and grow unshapely. Imported English seed of bagas are preferable, the crop being so important to the wheat and wool grower in that

country, that the greatest care is bestowed in raising the best and purest seed.

The course we would recommend for preparing the land, is, to plow deep and thoroughly, manure with fine, and if possible with well rotted manure or compost; the soil made fine and well incorporated, and dragged down smooth. Throw up light ridges with a one horse plow about 30 inches apart—pass an iron garden rake over the ridges and break down about one half of the elevation. Sow and pack down—heavily on a light soil.

For bagas plow and manure, at about the period of corn planting, and let it lie for the weeds to start till about the 20th or 25th of June; then harrow down fine—ridge up and sow.

The advantages of ridging are, that the first hoeing is performed only on the top of the ridge—the plants are readily seen, and moreover the ridging is as good as another plowing to the growth of the plant.

At the first hoeing, strike a hoe-blade between each stool of plants; and at the second hoeing, pass a cultivator or light plow between the drills, and then hoe out thoroughly and reduce the stools to one plant about 10 or 12 inches apart, when it is entrusted to the luck of the season.

The tap rooted vegetables are light feeders, and a plot of ground once well prepared and kept clean of weeds, will give a good crop for several years in succession. —.

Indian Corn for Fodder.

DURING the past few years considerable attention has been bestowed upon the cultivation of corn for soiling and fodder. In many sections of the country farmers have realized much benefit from this course, particularly in seasons of drouth. As the present month is the time for putting in the seed, we direct the attention of our readers to the matter, and offer a few suggestions as to the mode of cultivation.

The ground should be in good condition, and well pulverized—and if it has been plowed deep and highly manured, the crop will be the better. It may be sown broadcast, or planted in drills, any time this month. The crop will be improved by preparing the seed in a pickle of saltpetre, like that intended for ripening. The most approved method is to sow in drills, or furrows, from 2½ to 3 feet apart—using from two to three bushels of seed per acre. All the after labor necessary is to dress once or twice with a cultivator, or plow; thts will weed the ground sufficiently, and neutralize the effects of dry weather, and of course the crop will be the heavier for the labor thus bestowed. In this manner on good soils, from four to seven tons per acre of excellent dry fodder may be produced.

If sown broadcast, more seed will be necessary—from 3 to 4 bushels per acre. The crop should be cut before the frost touches it, and well cured before housing. The stalks are best cured by sweating in cocks; they cannot dry sufficiently in the swarth.

We advise every farmer who is not sure of an abundance of feed for his stock to sow at least one acre of corn for every six head of cattle kept on his premises. There will be no loss in adopting this course, for if he has too much hay it can easily be disposed of, and generally to advantage. Sowing a few acres of corn for soiling in summer, or to be cured for winter use, is a wise precaution, and will render the grower quite independent of an uncertain season for the grass and hay crop.

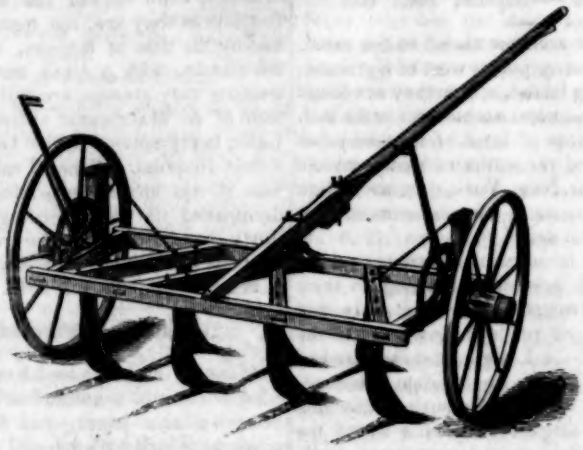
Prospect of the Wool Market.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The prospect is that the wool market, for a short time after the coming clip is off, will be dull, and wool dealers and manufacturers will endeavor to buy at prices much below last year.

It cannot be denied that woolen cloths are very low, and so indeed is every description of manufactures,—caused by the recent pecuniary troubles of Europe, forcing foreign manufacturers to send large quantities of their wares to the American market, with a view to brave the storm which has swept with such violence over half the commercial world. Here is the cause of the depression of woolen cloths; but it no longer exists, and therefore there will be no cause for farmers to dispose of their wool at less prices than last year—unless sympathy for manufacturers induces us to voluntarily indemnify them against the loss they have sustained.

But to this I demur. There are none who are willing to indemnify us against the loss of our crops by insects, rust and what not; and it is unwarrantable therefore for the manufacturer to come forward and say—"We have made no money the last year, ergo, you must sell us your wool at prices which will enable us to make it up." Our reply must be—"Sirs, we can't be your insurers. Every tub must stand on its own bottom; we can't afford to grow wool at less than last pear's prices, and we can as little afford to lose money for our toil as you. Besides, we believe their exists a state of things in Europe which will operate soon to enhance materially the prices of every description of manufacturers, which will enable you to pay us prices beyond those of last year." There are thousands of us, at all events, who believe this to be true, and consequently we mean to wait patienty "a little longer," fully of the belief that there is a "good time coming, boys," not only as regards wool, but bread stuffs. O. P. Q.

May, 1848.



IDE'S PATENT IMPROVED WHEEL CULTIVATOR.

In the seventh volume of the Farmer, page 235, we published a full description of a Wheel Cultivator, invented by Mr. NATHAN IDE, of Shelby, Orleans county. We now give a figure of the implement as recently improved by Mr. IDE. The principal improvement consists in the mode of raising and lowering the wheels—by which the teeth can easily be varied, and placed several inches above or below the surface of the ground.

We consider this Cultivator one of the best labor-saving implements in use, and as such commend it to the farming community. An advertisement in this paper gives the names and residence of persons by whom it is manufactured and sold in this and other sections of the State.

Time of Sowing Plaster on Clover Land.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am desirous of obtaining your opinion, or that of some of the able and experienced contributors to your valuable paper, on a subject on which there is some difference of opinion in my town. The subject to which I allude is that of sowing plaster on clover land, the first spring that it is seeded with the same, and more especially, when clover is sown on wheat lands. Some farmers contend that plaster sown on wheat, for the benefit of the clover, is a positive injury to the wheat crop, by causing too luxuriant and late growth of straw, and thereby increasing the liability to rust. I have not been in the habit of sowing plaster on clover for several years, until the second year, which is the next spring after the wheat crop is taken off. It is believed by many, (and I think it a reasonable belief, too,) that plaster is beneficial to the young and tender clover the first spring and summer, by enabling it to endure the drouth; but if the wheat crop is injured more than the clover is benefited, of course it is better not to sow plaster until the second year.

I am about to sow something over 20 acres the present month to clover, which is now under wheat; and of course do not value the expense of plastering, if my interest would thereby be enhanced. ENQUIRER & PATRON.

Manchester Center, N. Y., March, 1848.

REMARKS.—It is still an unsettled point, whether plaster has any effect on the wheat plant. Many of our best farmers, in the very region of the plaster beds, are divided in their opinions. At any rate, it is a clear vote as to its benefit to clover, and as all good wheat farmers who follow a system of rotation, neither know or tolerate any other process but following with clover, it becomes important that the spring seeding should not fail; and from the wonderful and almost magical effects upon the young clover plant, especially in dry springs, we find the practice of sowing plaster the first seeding is very common. We doubt whether the direct action of the plaster has the effect of very sensibly increasing the luxuriance of the wheat or of retarding its ripening, whereby it is exposed to rust; but a great growth of clover and of timothy when sown in the fall, may have the tendency very materially to reduce the product of the crop. We have often seen the young clover so large as to be cut with every clip of the cradle, and timothy quite headed out.

Now it is quite self-evident, that as wheat is an exhausting crop, it cannot get its proper quantity of nutriment, if another crop of clover and grass, and those stimulated and excited by plaster, are allowed to dispute and rob it of its natural and legitimate food. Therefore it is fair to conclude that, if the season is not over dry, and the clover takes well, it is beneficial to the wheat product, not to plaster it till the second year. Every particle of grass, clover or weeds are detrimental to the productiveness and perfection of the wheat crop, but yet no land, in any great quantity, can be kept *in heart*, except by the use of clover, which is the natural food—the *pabulum par excellence* of the wheat plant, and its growers must decide for themselves, which horn of the dilemma they will choose—to sow plaster—increase the clover crop and enrich their land, at the expense of the wheat crop,—or increase one or two wheat crops at the expense of the continued fertility of the soil.

*Leached Ashes.—Superior Soils &c.

LEACHED ASHES are now carted to the canal, and shipped from many points west of Syracuse, all the way to Long Island, where they are found to be the most economical *amendment* to the soil. Per contra, thousands of loads of leached ashes lie in heaps, around the ruins of many an old ashery in Western New York, just as though they contained no more of the elements of new plants, than so much sand!

It is not that the farmers of the sea coast are better read in the science pertaining to their calling, than the western farmer—but only that the latter have not yet reduced their soil to the starving point. If the Long Island farmers had our alluvial subsoil, they would adopt the expedient of throwing it up on the surface, for the benefit of those inorganic elements which the leached ashes supply in a concentrated form. But necessity teaches these farmers that without ashes, no grass—without grass, no stock—without stock, no organic manure.

Many of our Seneca county farmers have already reached that point in a starved crop, where subsoil plowing and ditching, or both, are indispensable to the growth of wheat. The stereotyped causes of failure, freezing out, the ravages of the fly, the worm, &c., &c., may stand the farmer instead of the real causes of failure, still a little longer. But necessity, that stern school master, will sooner or later induce a better and more intelligent husbandry, as the only remedy for retaining the wheat plant as a legitimate cereal of the farm. Whoever heard of the winter-killing of a field of wheat, if well put in, on newly cleared land, in Seneca county? Plenty of leached ashes on an old field, with perhaps the addition of a little barn yard manure, will enable the wheat plant to take so strong, —root, and grow so rapidly—that it will resist or counteract the action of frost;—and the fly must be on the alert and work hard indeed to effectually destroy plants so full of life.

The above remarks are the result of a colloquy I had the other day with a farmer, whose paternal estates is a small farm on one of those all fertile alluvial ridges, in the north part of this county. This man barters off all his house and field ashes to the soap boiler's pedlars, for a mere trifle. Such is the inexhaustible inorganic treasures of his saliferous soil, that he could never see, so he says, any *amendment* to it, by the application of wood ashes.

DAVID THOMAS in his travels to the west tells us, that near Vincennes, on the Wabash, he saw Indian corn growing in great luxuriance, on upland fields that had been planted to corn by the French and their descendants more than sixty years in constant succession, without manure, and with no perceptible diminution of crop. Such spots on the earth's surface are few and far between, even on our best alluvial formations. But few as they are, the number of men dignified by the title of farmers, who hold them in fee simple, with a clear understanding of the treasure they possess, are still fewer. The little farm of A. MACUMBER, at Spring Port, Cayuga Lake, lately noticed in the Genesee Farmer, is a case in point. When I asked friend MACUMBER if the former proprietors of his farm had diminished its wheat feeding pabulum in their thirty years plowing, he replied—"about as much as a hen and chickens would have done it."

Seneca Co., N. Y., 1848. S. W.

Agricultural Improvement.—Plowing.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been for the last fifteen months a subscriber to and reader of your valuable paper, and I trust I have been much benefited by a perusal of its pages. Your paper pursues the proper course—it exposes our errors in farming, and points out the remedy. In this part of the country scientific agriculture is in its infancy, and as a matter of course you have to combat the errors and prejudices of the people. We wish to go on in the same old beaten track which our fathers trod, and make no improvement in our farming, or farming tools, or stock, or any thing that pertains to the farm—whilst the clothes we wear must be of the latest fashion, and the *most decided improvement*. Now why not give a portion of our time and talents to the study of scientific agriculture—to obtain a knowledge of our soils—whether it requires vegetable or mineral manure, or what it needs and what kind of grain our different soils will produce the best crop of? Let us give these things our serious consideration, so that when we come to put in a crop we may do so understandingly and scientifically.

One of our great errors is our plowing, if indeed it may be called by that name. The custom is to plow in narrow lands, a broad furrow, and from three to four inches deep. You may see many fields that have been plowed for years in narrow lands, and in every direction that you look at the field, will show nothing but ridges and hollows—ridges where the land is commenced, and hollows where it is finished.

Now this kind of farming we consider poor—it wears out the land and leaves the surface uneven, and the finishing of the lands poor—and the practice persisted in must inevitably destroy the best natural soils in the country. This may appear like a small matter to many, but we think it deserving of the serious attention of every farmer. We consider it one of our errors, and one that should be remedied. ALLEGHENY.

Allegheny Co., Pa., 1848.

IN cold climates the activity of vegetable growth is suspended during winter; but in hot or tropical regions the same thing takes place in summer.

The Locust.

BY DAVID THOMAS.

[From the Genesee Farmer for 1831.]

The insect which appears at long stated periods, called *the Locust*, is the *Cicada septendecem* of Linneas,—taking its *specific* name from the years (17) of each period.* It has been said, however, that there is some variation in these periods, and 15 and 16 years have also been mentioned; but of this I have no satisfactory evidence, and consider such variations very improbable.

During its short existence in the perfect state, this locust is not known to feed on any vegetable, unless it is some exudation from the leaves The damage sustained in orchards, &c., is caused by the perforations of the female at the time she deposits her eggs. Of the branch of a nectarine now lying before me, [6 mo. 27, 1831,] and which broke down in consequence of these perforations. I observe that the diameter is about one fourth of an inch—that the solid wood is *cut* and *splintered*, so that the eggs are not pressed as they would be if the wood was only *split*—that the direction of these incisions is slanting downwards, forming an angle of 20 or 25° with the branch, but not passing beyond the pith—and that the eggs are 2, 3, or 4 in each place.

Moses Bartram,† who appears to have observed the manners of this insect with great attention,—ascertained that in a month or so, the eggs hatched, and the young locusts passing down the tree, entered the ground. Some persons have spoken of 4 feet as a depth at which this insect has been found in after years; and it is nearly certain that in this state they never wander much in a lateral direction. Where the holes in only one spot of a clear field, were very numerous and contiguous, caused by locusts, it was recollected that 17 years before a tree had stood there, although every trace of it had disappeared.

There is one remarkable fact in the history of the locust, of which I have seen no notice in the course of my reading, viz: though it observes the stated period of 17 years, yet *in different parts of the same region it comes forth in different years.* My attention was first directed to this circumstance by the remark of a gentleman that "*the locust year* in Virginia was not the same as in Pennsylvania." In the summer of 1800, on a journey to the South from this place, I first encountered the locusts on the north side of a small hill some miles above *Wyalusing*, near the *Susquehanna* river; and from that *little boundary* southward throughout the lower parts of that state, wherever the soil and timber were suitable these insects were very numerous.

* A few locusts are often heard in the intermediate summers, but I suspect that these are a *different species.*

† Transactions of the American Phil. Soc., Vol. 1.

Along the east side of the Cayuga Lake however, that was not the "locust year," nor did they appear among us till the summer of 1814, showing a difference of 3 years between this neighborhood and the south-eastern parts of Pennsylvania. But I am told by persons who lived about 8 years ago in different places in the northern parts of Tompkins county between the lakes,* that the locusts were then there in great numbers. In Ohio, however, according to Dr. S. P. Hildreth, they appeared in 1795, 1812, and in 1829.

A complete history of this insect ought to have a *map* of the United States, showing the different districts in which it comes forth in different years; and if every friend of science would contribute his mite, it might be speedily completed.

As far as my observations have extended, the locust is not partial to beach and maple lands, but confines itself chiefly among the oak and hickory. It is evident, however, that since our forests have been partially removed, it has extended its limits eastward from the Cayuga Lake. In 1814, a locust was a rare thing on my farm, but this summer they are numerous. We ascribe this change to the great increase from the few that wandered hither 17 years ago. In digging pit-sand this spring near an apple tree which had stood 25 years, we took up many that were down in the subsoil.

Answers to the following questions would be interesting: What is the food of the insect in the *larvae* state? What is the greatest depth in the earth, from which it has been taken? What has caused the locusts in one district to differ in regard to time from those of another district? Do not these insects extend the boundaries of their districts? and if so, do not these districts in some places *overlap* or interfere? Agreeably to this view, may not the same district be inhabited by locusts that observe different years? May not their appearance in some places, therefore seem anomalous, when in fact they observe with exactness the period of 17 years? And may not the opinions that they appear in 7, or in 11 years be founded on this everlapping?

* I should be much gratified if some of your readers residing between the lakes, would write for the Genesee Farmer what they know in regard to these reports. [D. T., 5 mo. 12, 1848.]

A New Rat Trap.—Take a tub or a large kettle, fill it within six inches of the top with water, cover it with chaff or bran, and place it at night where the rats resort. By this method thirty six rats have been taken in one night.

The whole face of the country from Croydon to Evansville, Indiana, says one of our exchanges, a distance of two hundred miles, is covered with pigeons destroying every species of grain put in the ground by the farmer.

The Potato Rot.—Its Cause and Remedy.

IN this communication I shall, I think, give to the world the true cause of the potato malady. While science has been on the utmost stretch to find out the true cause, like all other excitements, it has been too lofty in its researches, perhaps, to give much credence, and too great a name to the splendid essays of those devoted to the performance of the task. I expect that every one who reads this article, (for I expect it to be published,) will come forward with their battallion of a thousand and one queries, presuming that will confound my position. But to the story. The true cause of the potato malady is an insect. What the exact form of the mother is I am as yet unable to say. But one thing is certain, that she lays her eggs, in the latter part of June and during the month of July, sometimes even as late as in August, particularly in late planted fields, just under the surface of the ground near the stalk. After a few days the egg hatches into a worm of a peculiar form, about 3-16ths of an inch in length, of a yellowish brown color, not unlike the worm found in meal chests, with a head something like it, tapering from the head back, with a spiral white ring passing from the head to its termination like a screw. The worm when full grown is about an inch in length and an eighth in diameter.

Its form of Attack and Effects.—Immediately after hatching it begins to enter the stalks, beneath the surface of the soil, to the center and work upwards; the stalk immediately begins to show signs of disease by turning black; the leaves appear as if they had been scorched. The tubers attached to those stalks are all affected.

The time of attack, is when the tubers are setting, which is in the last of July and first of August in some sections, and during the month of August in others. Hence the reason why late planted are more liable to disease than early; for if planted early the tuber setts, and arrives somewhat to maturity before the season of attack. Very rich soils are more liable than poorer, from the greater luxuriance of the plant, the same as vines from the yellow bug, &c. This at once settles the question why newly produced are affected as well as those of greater age.

All the objections which were unanswered by the various theories heretofore given, are settled by the discoveries of the past season in this town. Could I sit down with every objector, and while away an hour or two, I could tell him more to convince him than I can on this sheet of paper. It was by accident that a gentleman in this town found the worm. While in a field of potatoes examining them, he found some of the stalks were hollow and soft, presenting a dark appearance, while others were quite hard, and were greenish. He began opening the soft one, and discovered the worm. He then dug down around such stalks and found the tubers attached were diseased, while those on the other stalks were hard and sound. He gave the information to many of his neighbors, who upon examination, found theirs the same. From thence the research became general, and the results were uniformly alike in every respect.

Recently while conversing with a farmer from another part of our county upon the subject, he says he found such worms, or the worm changing into the larvae state, on the surface under the tops, when he was digging his potatoes; and that his are and were much affected this season. This is the first time he has been troubled with the malady; and he never planted so late as the past season.

The remedy is in early planting, the earlier the better. My father and myself planted the past season before the middle of April, so that the ground was frozen to the depth of two inches after planting, (they want to be covered deep,) and we have not raised so perfect and good potatoes for quite a number of years; no disease among them—mealy, hard and fine.

I am confident the foregoing is the true cause of the malady, the effect of which has caused so much distress and death in many parts of the world. To those who are yet incredulous as to the cause, if they will give a few moments of candid reflection they can readily answer every objection, from this single fact,—an insect confines itself to no particular location, or age of plant, but destroys wherever it willeth.

E. S. BARTHOLOMEW.

Portland, Chau. Co., N. Y., 1848.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.—Mr. L VAN HOUTTE in the *Florre des Serres*, recommends the following modes of destroying these troublesome vermin, and says the success is certain. Take small pieces of cork and fry it in gravy, or butter, and scatter them around. The rats and mice will eat them greedily, and disappear, killed by the indigestible food. Little balls of brown paper, or small pieces of sponge, fried in the same manner, produces the same effect more promptly. The advantage of these materials over arsenic, ordinarily employed, is obvious.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—The Rev. Mr. Pepper, a Presbyterian clergyman of Albany, has invented a compound of clay, called Argillo, which resembles in structure and appearance, the richest, variegated agates. It is to be used for door knobs, pavements, table tops, and other ornamental articles. It surpasses in brilliancy, any known variety of marble, and is equally cheap. The Hartford Whig speaks of it in the following terms: No one, who has not seen it can form an idea of its beauty and illimitable variety of color. It is so hard as to resist any scratch except that of a crystal or diamond. Already, Mr. Calhoun has introduced in the Senate a resolution, which passed instantly, to the effect, that all the floors of the public offices in the Capital, should be made of this beautiful material. $1,100,000 has been offered for the entire patent."

Another Remedy for the Wire-Worm.

We make the following extracts from a communication recently received from Mr. S. Davison, of Greece, Monroe county. After alluding to the inquiry of our Clarkson correspondent, and the answer by W. H. H., of Wheatland, (published in the February number of the Farmer,) Mr. S. says :—

I have noticed for some years past that our best wheat lands are more or less infested with the wire-worm, which will be readily conceded by all who have observed their progress. The remedy prescribed in the remarks to the inquiries of Lucius P. Clark, in the March number of the Farmer is *sure*, but something like the Yankee's celebrated flea powder—"You must catch him and pinch him until he opens his mouth ; then put the powder in and it is sure death"!

But I have another remedy which I have tried on a larger scale, and which has proved salutary. The worm in question is well known to breed only in mucky, loose land, covered with the fine grasses, and then working near the surface of the soil so as to catch the tender plant at its most vital point. The eggs are deposited in the small tufts or root of the grasses at the surface. To destroy the wire-worm (and some other insects which are about the surface,) I cover the land two or three inches (or more if you please) thick with straw, and let it lay two or three weeks, in order that it may get settled to the ground. During this time the worms will work on the surface under the straw, by which they are protected from the sun, and can move with ease to devour the tender grass. I then select a dry day and set fire to the straw. This destroys both worms and eggs, and also the parent insects, which are in a winged state and flying over the surface [The same process will also destroy grasshoppers.]

The above remedy I applied to a piece of meadow that was what we call full of wire-worms. A part of the field was not burnt over ; and now mark the result of the experiment. After harvest I plowed the field three times and sowed it to wheat. *Where the fire went there has not been any appearance of the wire-worm*—but in the portion that was not burned they were at work as in other fields of meadow ground that were plowed and sowed to wheat.

New Bee-Hive.

Messrs. Editors :—I have lately had exhibited to me a bee hive of a new construction, combining some new principles to avoid the difficulty of the entrance of cold air, and at the same time securing a perfect ventilation—and to get rid of that great annoyance and depredator, the bee moth.

It is a square box, with a tight bottom hinged to fall-down—having a grated hole in the center two inches square, over which a tube extends to the top and through it a few inches, which is again covered with an open cupalo to keep the rain and snow out of the tube. The bees are obliged to enter at the top through the tube, which is so constructed with openings and partitions as to secure fresh air and direct the bees to their proper apartment. The proprietors, Messrs. Isaac & Samuel Ide, of Millville, Orleans county, assert that the millers are not so apt to find this entrance as through slats or holes, and that the tube is warm and well aired during the cool autumn evenings, when they mostly act and deposit their eggs—and where the bees are fond of congregating in the tube, whereby it becomes guarded against the intrusion of all enemies.

If these grand disederatums are secured, as is anticipated and confidently asserted by the proprietors, it will entitle them to the patronage and gratitude of apiarians. H. Y.

Monroe Co., N. Y., 1848.

Importance of Educating the Farmer.

It is calculated that the division of the occupations of men in the United States is nearly in the following proportions :

Number engaged in internal	Navigation,		33,076
"	"	Ocean,	56,021
"	"	the learned professions,	65,255
"	"	commerce,	119,607
"	"	manufactures,	791,749
"	"	agriculture,	3,719,951

Thus it will be seen that those who are engaged in agriculture are three and a half times greater in number than those in all the other divisions. The agriculturists consequently have the physical and numerical power, and can at any time control every government in the United States, and give tone to public opinion. But do they ? No indeed ; for however powerful they may be in number, they are weak in influence, and this arises from want of proper education. The sixty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-five, engaged in the learned professions, are intellectually stronger than the three millions, seven hundred and nineteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty-one engaged in agriculture, and therefore *rule* them. If it were not so, seven-eighths of the offices in the country would not be held by lawyers and doctors ; nor would all the colleges and high schools be endowed principally for the benefit of the learned professions.

Farmers, when will you arouse yourselves to the dignity and importance of your calling, and educate yourselves to that height of intelligence which will make you the *rulers* instead of the *ruled* of the other professions ? There is surely nothing to prevent this if you will only be true to yourselves.—*American Agriculturist.*

Wants of Western Farmers.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Inclosed you will find one dollar, which please credit to my account. And I would say how much I am obliged to you for sending me the "Farmer," being a stranger and living a "long way" from you. But we will not remain so long, for *steam* and *lightning* are bringing us nearer to each other, while the "Farmer" makes us better acquainted. I have been waiting some time for several of my neighbors who talked of sending for the current volume, but have not as yet handed me the "needful." I think the prospect fair, however, of sending you a number of subscribers from this section before many weeks. Most of those who know the value of an agricultural paper take the "Prairie Farmer," which is probably worth more to the western farmer, or farmers on the prairie, than any eastern paper; yet there are many who were formerly acquainted with the "Genesee Farmer," who mean to order it as soon as their finances will permit. I took it myself for several years, and have several volumes neatly bound in my library, together with the "Cultivator." I also became a subscriber to the "Prairie Farmer" while yet living in Kinderhook, and am convinced that all who at the east wish to acquire a knowledge of farming and other matters connected with the west, would find it much to their advantage to go and do likewise. And now, I would prefer wearing my old coat until the elbows "stuck out a feet," if it were to secure to me the only means of paying for my agricultural papers; for I consider the money laid out for them more profitable than any other investment I could make.

I have ever thought since I began the world "on my own hook," that the farmer ought, and in most cases might, be a man of general intelligence would he employ the means within his reach; and for this purpose I commenced, at my first setting out, taking one of each of the best political, agricultural, medical, and religious papers I could find; for every man ought to know enough of politics to know when the country is well governed—and of agriculture to make it pleasant and profitable—enough of medicine to prevent disease, which, in many cases may easily be done, for Dr. RUSH says, "A knowledge of preparing our medicine is as easily acquired as that of preparing our food;"—and certainly a knowledge of the institutions of the Christian religion is much more likely to make us good citizens, than ignorance of the same. And how are we to acquire this knowledge? I answer, by reading, observation and experience, or by theory and practice. These ought and must go together in order to make the perfect farmer.—The question is frequently asked, "Why can not a man become just as good a farmer without, as with, an agricultural paper? To which I would answer, in yankee style, by asking another question, "How will a man acquire a knowledge of the world soonest and cheapest, by study or travel, by theory or practice?" I answer, by study or theory. Then as a general and I believe the most correct knowledge of the world is soonest and cheapest gained by reading history, biography, &c., so a general and I believe, too, the most correct knowledge of agriculture may be gained by reading agricultural works. I say the most correct, because we have the counsel and experience of hundreds to guide us, and a man must be the veriest dotard, and unworthy the name of farmer, who could not profit thereby. I know it is argued with much plausibility, that agricultural papers are of little or no benefit to the farming community; but you will always see such persons making use of all the improvements of the age, and it plainly shows them to be too penurious to pay for another's labor, and only wish to grow rich at their neighbor's expense.

When I began it was not my intention to say much on the merits or demerits of agricultural papers, but merely to state a few of the wants of the western farmer, which in all new countries are many and various. And among them all I can think of none of more consequence than labor-saving machines and stable markets. The instability of our markets have heretofore been one of the greatest drawbacks on the energies of the farmer; for he never knows until he gets there what it will be. We can never engage a load of wheat or any other kind of produce, even one day beforehand; at least this is my own experience, and the testimony of hundreds who I have heard speak on the subject. And there are many reasons for this state of things. I would not assert that our produce dealers are all a set of shavers, for it is well known that the markets all over the country for some time past have been very fluctuating, and those inland, I believe, are always more so than those bordering on tide water. The fact is, we have no currency of our own, not a single bank in the State, and but few men of capital, and the consequence is, that those who have it take just such a slice as their consciences will spread over. Those made of durable "homespun," with a due regard of doing to others as they would wish to be done by, will take from 12 to 18 per cent. only; those made of more elastic material will chalk up to 25 or 50, while there are some who evidently possess the genuine India rubber article, and can easily stretch them to 75 and I have heard of their reaching as high as the figures 87½, within the past year—and it would actually seem that they grew tougher at every pull. The farmers are generally in debt more or less for their farms, and if they get 75 cents offered them for wheat they take it without any grumbling, well knowing from past experience that the next bid will "advance a notch or two backwards;"

and if 50 cents only is offered they take it, knowing, as there is no other market, there is no alternative. But these disadvantages we think will not long exist. The telegraph is in successful operation between the cities of Milwaukee and Chicago, and the last link will soon be finished connecting us with all the principal eastern cities. This will undoubtedly help us some, (for produce dealers always get the news several days in advance of the mail, especially when the market is declining;) but good and substantial rail-ways are what we most need, and these we are "bound to have," at no distant day either; and we shall not only have an eastern market by railroad, but a western, by the "Chicago and Galena," and a southern market by the "Central" railroads. The latter, which commences at Galena and terminates at Cairo, the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with the Illinois river and canal, nearly encircles the State with a communication to markets, and a choice of markets too, at all seasons of the year.

In prospect of the early completion of these improvements we hope for better days; and all we ask is not extravagant but fair prices, a sound currency, (for we have anything but this now,) and honest business men. These, Messrs. Editors, are some of the most prominent wants of the western farmer. The next in consequence or importance is that of labor-saving machines.

This is the country for labor-saving machines, all but the "stump puller;" that is an article I do not recollect of hearing any one inquire for, and what we should do with it here is more than I can imagine. This is the country for harvesting machines, for several reasons. The first is, because more is sown and planted every year than can possibly be harvested by hand. I believe I have seen more than a thousand acres of all kinds of crops wasted for want of sufficient help to gather them; and the amount of crops put into the ground is being increased every year. Why, sir, but a few years have elapsed since all the principal food of the inhabitants was imported hither; I believe the first exportation of wheat was made from this place (Chicago,) in 1839. To be certain that I was correct I have just referred to the weekly report of the "Chicago Journal" for Nov. 22, 1847, in which I find the following:—"In 1839 the export trade (in grain) began, and consisted of a load of wheat and 700 barrels of flour, the latter of which was brought back for want of a market. The total amount of exports for 1836 was $1,000.64, and for 1847, $2,296,299, it being $836,880 over 1846." Mr. Morris, in his "Statistics of Chicago," says: "So late as 1835 and 6 the fires usual on the prairies in the fall overran the third and fourth wards; there were only some five or six houses, built mostly of logs and a population of less than a hundred." It now numbers 17,000 innabitants; (you may if you please compare notes with your own, the "crack" city of Western New York, of which it is said, "history furnishes no parallel.") The report referred to adds: "Over thirty thousand bushels of wheat have been brought to market in a single day." This would require, at 40 bushels per load, 750 teams, or at 30 bushels per load, which would be perhaps nearest correct, considering the condition of the roads, 1000 teams, which at two rods apart, a distance compact or close enough for safety, would reach three miles and eighty rods (or 3 miles and a quarter.) And "from April 15 to Nov. 15, 1847, there were exported 1,685,634 bushels of wheat and 29,688 barrels of flour, which reduced to bushels gives us, at 6 bushels per barrel, 1,863,800 bushels, requiring to carry it to market 62,125 teams, which at the above estimate and distance per load would form a string of teams 194 miles and 92 rods in length. And it is estimated that not more than half of the present or last year's crop is yet brought to market.

Now, taking the last seven years for your guide, (for in reality only "one load of wheat" was exported in 1839,) with the consideration that our plank roads, two of them, and one railroad, beside the greatest canal in the country, all leading from Chicago, will be soon completed, and that we have scarcely began to cultivate the prairie, and just commencing the use of harvesting machines; I say if you will take these things into consideration, and are "smart" at cyphering in progression, you can form a pretty correct idea of what will be produced in this "Eldorado" of the west, and also the number of inhabitants the "Garden City of the Northwest" will contain, from ten to twenty years hence.—But my calculations are longer than my sheet, and I am obliged to close for the present, promising to stick closer to my text next time.

S. S. Crocker.

York Center, Ill., February, 1848.

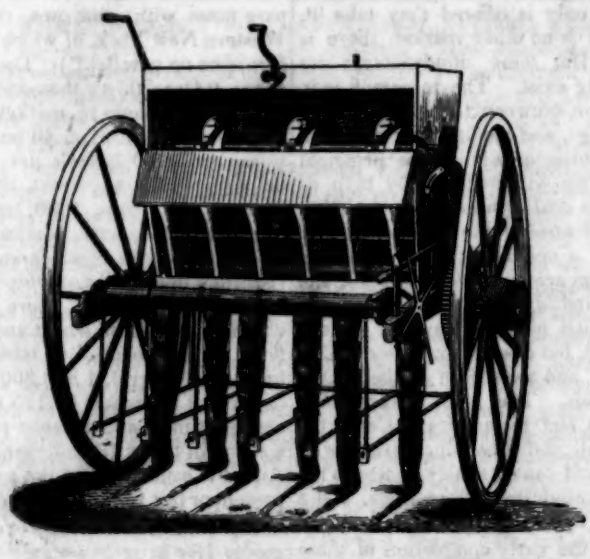
Curing Hams.

Messrs. Editors.—Much as has been written and published upon the subject of Curing and Preserving Hams. The following excellent mode of protecting them from the attacks of flies, I do not remember of ever seeing noticed; and perhaps may not be generally known to the readers of your valuable agricultural journal.

It is simply this:—*Let the last application of smoke be made with sulphur.* Although the amount applied be not sufficient to affect their flavor; yet such is its efficacy, that no other system of defence against the mischevious attacks of flies will be required, until midsummer, at least, (experimentally speaking,) and even those newly cut, will remain undisturbed. The same treatment is beneficial in case of cheese.

Yours, respectfully, W. Hanford, Jr..

Dryden, N. Y., Feb., 1848.



CRAGGS & REYNOLDS' GRAIN DRILL AND FERTILIZER.

THE DRILLING SYSTEM is very properly attracting the attention of grain growing farmers in various sections of the Union. We have frequently called the attention of our readers to the subject, and given such information as would tend to exhibit its value to the growers of wheat and other grain. Many of our exchanges are of late agitating the question, and we observe frequent notices of the drilling machines in use, or being introduced. Pennock's Drill is much used in eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, and in some sections of New York, and gives very general satisfaction. The GENESEE FARMER was, we think, the first agricultural journal which gave a figure and description of this valuable implement.

Our present purpose is to call the attention of those interested in the subject to a new *Grain Drill and Fertilizer* recently patented by Messrs. CRAGGS & REYNOLDS. It is represented in the above engraving. The proprietors claim for it many advantages over the drills in use in this country—particularly in sowing any fine fertilizing substance at the time of seeding. An advertisement, in this number of the Farmer, states where the machine may be obtained.

As we have had no opportunity of examining this implement, or seeing it in use, we cannot express a decided opinion as to its merits. But if the testimony we have heard in its favor is correct, as we have no reason to doubt, it is worthy of a trial by our grain growing farmers. The following communication is from an experienced farmer of this county :—

MESSRS. EDITORS :—I was gratified to see an article in the May number of the Farmer from the pen of Mr. SPERRY, on the subject of Drilling in Seed. Any subject that relates to improvement in farming or farm implements cannot but be interesting to the progressive agriculturist ; and as we are very liable to be disappointed in the wheat crop, by injury from the fly, or its being killed by freezing during winter and spring, any method that may be devised to obviate these difficulties must prove of great value.

Believing as I no that we ought to communicate as well as receive information, allow me to direct the attention of your readers to a machine which has not yet been generally introduced. I allude to CRAGGS & REYNOLD'S Drill and Fertilizer, which, I believe, is admitted by those who have used or examined it, to be the most perfect article of the drill kind offered to the American farmer. In my opinion this Drill possesses many advantages over others which I have examined. I do not, in this brief communication, intend to institute a comparison of the merits of the various drills now before the public, (as I have no pecuniary interest in either,) farther than to state that, in my judgment, the great distinguishing quality of Craggs & Reynold's Drill is, that it deposits any fine fertilizing substance, such as lime, ashes, plaster, charcoal, &c., regularly as machinery can do it. Last fall I had some five acres of wheat drilled in with this machine. A part of the same field was sown broadcast, by hand. That which was drilled in appears decidedly best. I think all I have to fear is that it is too thick, as I used the same quantity of seed in drilling that I did in sowing broadcast. From present appearances I think I should have used at least one

peck to the acre less on the drilled ground—as, in drilling, every seed is covered at a uniform depth, and consequently all vegetate.

I have not seen corn planted with this machine; but the proprietors inform me that, by throwing a part of the drills out of gear, it can be made to plant corn, beans, &c., to perfection.

Yours, &c., ALFRED REYNOLDS.

Webster, N. Y., May, 1848.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION has been practiced by the Chinese and Egyptians from the remotest antiquity. In countries where rains seldom fall, and the ground becomes dry and parched, irrigation is of immense value. It consists in taking water from lakes, sewers, running streams or reservoirs, and causing it to flow over the land by means of small canals or furrows, then by proper outlets to carry it off again. It is confined, according to COLMAN and JOHNSTON, almost exclusively to meadow lands.

The benefits of irrigation in a country where rain falls frequently and abundantly, are the same as those of manuring. When the water used holds in suspension any organic matters, they subside while the water remains on the fields, and leave a visible layer of manure on the surface, after the water is drained off. An example of the fertilizing effects of irrigation is seen in the lands along the banks of the Nile and Ganges. But the effects of irrigation with water that contains no organic sediments, must be considered the same as that of rains. Running water furnishes to plants some gasses, which are absorbed, and in this way are beneficial. Crops of young and tender plants should be irrigated by pure water: it may be repeated every two or three weeks when there is any want of rain, and the water be allowed to lie on the field only three or four days. It is thought by English Agriculturists to be injurious to meadows to flood them immediately after mowing.

Warping is a process similar to irrigation: the object of this however is more especially to obtain the sediments of muddy streams, &c.; the water should never be allowed in either process to remain on the field until stagnated. Irrigation is most beneficial on land which is well drained beneath, so as to allow the water to penetrate the subsoil, and not stand too long on the surface. Meadow lands are sometimes watered in the winter to prevent the injurious effects of frost upon the roots of the grass. Irrigation is not practiced to much extent in the United States; and the remoteness of many farms from streams, as well as the expense attending the operation, will prevent its universal application, even where it would be beneficial. M. M. RODGERS.

Rochester, N. Y., 1848.

Reading Farmers.—Draining.—Subsoiling.

WE make the following extracts on subjects embraced in the above heading, from an interesting letter written us by Mr. S. D. BEERS, of Tompkins county. Speaking of Agricultural publications Mr. B. says:

"I do regret, however, that not more than one farmer in ten reads one of any kind. But their influence is felt throughout the country—for I often hear the remark made that such and such an one is a good farmer. Now, so far as my knowledge extends, these very men read all they can lay their hands upon on the subject of Agriculture. Here is a question—what makes them superior farmers? Is it because they read and practice what they read,—or is it because the same energy that prompts them to read, prompts them also to work their farms as they should? Perhaps it is both.

There is one branch of improvement that I think very much neglected, viz: *Draining*—and I would respectfully suggest its discussion more at large in the pages of the Genesee Farmer. There is in the State thousands of acres that are not worth $5, that may, by a small expense, *properly laid out*, be made worth $40 or more per acre—for such lands generally contain a large share of vegetable matter that will produce good corn crops for a number of years in succession; and when stocked to Timothy make a meadow far preferable to any *natural meadow*, so highly prized by many. I am now speaking from actual experience on the subject, and I must acknowledge my indebtedness to JESSE BUEL, who has been the originator of many permanent improvements in Agriculture.

There is another improvement that has agitated my mind for a number of years—*Subsoiling*. I am of the opinion that we can have a soil as deep as we choose to till and fertilize. And as we may go down without infringing the rights of others, at least to the center, why not use it as well as to sweat ourselves in torturing a few inches of the surface? I may be mistaken, but do not feel willing to abandon the idea until I give it a fair trial, which I intend to do this fall.

My apology for troubling you with a letter so long and poorly arranged, is that my business is tilling the soil—and if any suggestion that I can make will be instrumental in producing one bushel of wheat, it will, in my opinion, confer a greater benefit on mankind than all the fops and romance writers in the civilized world. In conclusion I would say that I am more capable of learning than of teaching others—and it is to this end that my suggestions are really made. I wish most heartily it were otherwise, for I feel that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to forward the science of agriculture. There is an interest of pleasure, and of profit."

Wool Depots —Their Importance to the Growers of Wool.

SOME interesting facts relative to the origin and objects of Wool Depots are given in the annexed extracts from the report of a discussion at one of the legistative agricultural meetings, in Albany, last winter. Wool depots must prove highly beneficial to a large class of farmers, and we are happy to learn that they are being established throughout the country. Mr. H. BLANCHARD, the projecter and successful conductor of a Depot at Kinderhook, N. Y., is entitled to much credit for his exertions in behalf of the wool growing interest—as the pioneer of the enterprise.

Extracts from Remarks of H. Blanchard, of Kinderhook :—

Origin and Arrangement of the Depot.—From facts that were ascertained by Hon. J. P. Beekman, (then President of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society,) at the State Fair held in Poughkeepsie, in 1844, he became convinced that the growers of Dutchess county, by reason of the superior facilities afforded them for the sale of their fine wools, were procuring from six to eight cents per pound more than many wool growers in other sections of the State who produced the same quality of wool. The large quantity of fine wool grown in that county, offered great inducements for manufacturers and purchasers of fine wool to make that a place of resort to obtain their supplies, and thus a fair competition was awakened, which resulted in a just appreciation of the relative value of their wools, and remunerating prices to the fine wool grower. Soon after Dr. B.'s return, the evils consequent upon the system of selling wools in our county, as well as elsewhere, became a matter of discussion between him and other wool growers in our vicinity and myself. The result of which was a request from them that I would open what we now term a "wool Depot." The *principles* involved in the depot system are not new, it being conducted upon those of a commission business; but it is only the details and application of these principles to wool when received direct from the grower, that had never before in this country been applied in the same discriminating manner, and with as little expense as by this system. In the classification and arrangement of the fleeces, facilities are given to the manufacturer to purchase in an intelligent manner the style and quality best adapted to his goods, while at the same time the grower's interest is protected by the different grades being offered for sale to such, and such only, as require them.

Upon the delivery of the wool at the depot, each lot is weighed and a receipt given to the owner for the amount. The fleeces are then carefully examined and classed according to their quality; each class or sort is weighed and a record made of the weight. It is then examined with reference to its condition. If any portion of the clip is found to be unwashed, or partially washed, or to contain filth, tags, or other substance inside of the fleece, except well washed wool, a discount is made upon the weight of such fleeces. A record is made of this discount, and it is charged over to the owner and allowed to the manufacturer or purchaser. The fleeces, when thus classed, compose a sort of equal value, in quality and condition. When there is any thing in the style or condition of the wool which renders it of more than ordinary value, or if the owner wishes, it is kept separate from other flocks after being sorted. The various sorts are known by the following designations: Extra, Prime 1, No. 1, Prime 2, No. 2, No. 3 De Laine, No. 3, No. 4 De Laine, No. 4, No. 5.

There are few flocks, however carefully bred, which will not embrace three or four of the before mentioned classes —many six or even eight of them. Hence the wool grower under the old system, when disposing of his wool to a manufacturer using the lower grades, must expect that such a price only will be offered for his whole clip as the lower grades are worth; and the fine wool manufacturer will not become a purchaser unless a large proportion of the clip is of a quality suited to his purpose. It will readily be seen that these difficulties may be obviated by a judicious classification of the fleeces.—The following statement will show the relative value of the different sorts, and the uses in part to which they are applied. The prices here mentioned are taken from the highest range of the present year:—No. 5, which is the coarsest grade and used for making coarse sattinetts, baises and the coarser kinds of heavy goods, 29 cents; No. 4, used for low flannel, sattinetts and ¾ cloths, 32 cents; No. 4 De Laine, used for medium kind of worsted goods, 33 cents, No. 3, used for flannels, medium cassimers and sattinetts, and low priced broadcloths, 35 cents; No. 3 De Laine, used for mousselin De Laines and other combing purposes, 36 cents; No. 2, adapted to fine fancy cassimeres and medium broadcloths, 39 cents; Prime 2, 41 cents; No. 1, 44 cents; Prime 1, 46 cents; Extra, from 52 to 65 cents. —These high grades are used for the finer qualities of cassimeres and broadcloths. The difference between the Nos. 3 and 4, and the De Laine or combing qualities of the same Nos., consists in length and strength of staple, and not in quality of the fibre—the difference between Nos. 1 and 2, and Prime 1 and 2, in the Prime numbers being from high blooded flocks in which the finer portions of the fleece run farther down upon the skirts, thus giving more fine wool in the staplers scale than from low grade flocks. The extra *No.* embraces a wider range than either of the other sorts, and is designated by low, medium, and high extra, that it may be adapted to merino, a cross with merino and Saxony, and high blooded Saxony flocks. The quantity of equisitely fine wool received at the depot has been so small compared with what may be termed fine wool, that I have not yet thought it advisable to make classes higher than an extra, the average value of which I deem to be 60 cents; although a few fleeces may be found in that sort worth 75 or even 85 cents. The classification will be extended if circumstances seem to require it. As a further illustration of the relative value of wool we may take the standard of prices applied by some of the large manufacturers of fine wool to their sorts after the fleeces have been parted on the staplers bench. Two examples will be given, with the name and price of each sort:—Super, 80 cts; Extra, 65 cts, Prime, 52 cts; No. 1. 44 cts; No. 2, 38 cts, No. 3, 33 cts; No. 4, 28 cts; No. 5, 25 cts; Listing 20 to 22 cents. Extra, 90 cts; Picklock, 75; No. 1, 63; No. 2, 53; No. 3, 45; No. 4, 38; No. 5, 32; No. 6, 27; No. 7, 23; and Listing 20 cents.

I have invariably found it the case that the fine wool manufacturer attaches a much higher value to the fine qualities in his sorts than a manufacturer of medium wools would to the same quality of wool; also that the manufacturer of low and medium qualities, attaches a higher value to the low qualities, than the fine wool manufacturer does to wool of the same grade. Few if any of the manufacturers of low or medium goods reach a point in the staplers scale above 50 cents. They usually make a less number of sorts, and estimate about five cents difference between each.

It needs no argument to show that the manufacturer of superfine broadcloths, cassimeres, sattinetts, flannels or worsted goods, can at the Depot select such wools as are exactly suited to his peculiar style of goods, without being under the necessity of purchasing a single fleece he does not want; and that with such facilities, it is for his interest to pay a fair market price according to the relative value of the style or quality he wishes to work: and furthermore that he is not paying for filth concealed inside of the fleece instead of wool.

It is for the interest of the wool grower, as well as the manufactuser, that they should be brought together with the least possible expense, and in a manner that the improvements or frauds of the one should not escape the notice of the other. I have the opinion of several manufacturers—who certainly ought to be competent judges of the fact—that full five cents per pound intervenes when wool finds its way from the grower to them through the ordinary channels of trade. Under the depot system, the charges at present for receiving, sorting and selling, are one cent per pound. This covers all the expense except insurance, which is one-quarter of one per cent for each three months the wool remains in the depot unsold.

Those who have been the friends and supporters of this enterprise, by annually depositing their clips, find that it affords an excellent opportunity in having it examined by a competent judge, and its defects or merits pointed out, and by comparing it side by side with other clips, to learn the true character of their wool. Those who have not had long experience in wool growing will readily admit that this is necessary in order to form a correct opinion of the various styles grown. Again: the depot forms a kind of an *Exchange*, at which place, during the season for deposi

ting wool, the growers may meet and compare views, communicate and receive information concerning the improvements each have made, and from the books of the agent determine, from the sorting of different flocks, and the prices obtained for each, which is most profitable, and also where those flocks, which produce the style or wool they wish to grow, are to be found. Other duties may prevent the farmer from bestowing as much time as is necessary to procure that information which is essential to become a successful grower of wool. It very naturally falls within the range or the duties of the agent of a depot to collect just that kind of information most needed by the wool grower; and his interest being identified with theirs, he can have no motive for withholding that information. I would here stop to ask the wool growers present, how much real available information have you received within the last ten years from that large class of wool buyers who are usually known by the name of agents, speculators or dealers? Unless your experience is different from those with whom I have conversed, you will admit that greater facilities are offered, under the depot system, to procure just that kind of information which may at once be made available in the successful prosecution of the wool growing business, than have been heretofore enjoyed.

It may readily be seen from what has been said, that in order to ensure a successful prosecution of the Depot system large quantities of wool must be deposited in one place; for unless this be the case a sufficient quantity of each sort cannot be obtained to make it worth the attention of the manufacturer to visit the Depot and make his own purchases. —Again, small establishments would only increase rather than diminish the evils resulting from competition in selling, for it is apparent that if a large number of individuals have an article of the same kind to dispose of, the desire to effect a sale would create a competition among the sellers that would not exist if the sale of the whole was to be made by one man. In the latter case the competition is with the buyers, in the former with the sellers; for the uncertainty of *another call* from a buyer often operates as an inducement to close a sale at a less price than they believe the article to be worth.

The question will naturally arise, will the manufacturer approve of this system in making his purchases? Knowing them to be a shrewd, cautious, and persevering class of business men, always ready to act upon the principle of purchasing where they can buy cheapest, and selling where best prices can be obtained, before deciding upon the feasibility of the Depot system, I visited many of the most prominent manufacturing establishments, and after presenting the object I had in view, received from them assurances that it met with their cordial approbation. I also received from them much valuable information in regard to the relative value of their sorts, the adaptation of the various styles and qualities of wool to the different kinds of goods manufactured, which it would have been difficult to obtain from any other source.

Did time permit, I could here present extracts from *numerous* letters received from them, expressing their strong desire that the enterprize should be undertaken.

Dr. BEEKMAN being called on to address the meeting, said—I was greatly gratified when Mr. Blanchard received the invitation from the Society to spread his ideas respecting the sale of wool before this meeting. The subject is of deep interest to the farmer, for tho' he may *grow* good wool as much as he pleases, if he cannot sell his wool at satisfactory rates, he might better quit raising. I have been engaged for about twenty five years in raising wool. There was a difficulty peculiar to the state of the country, in maturing a proper plan to afford the wool grower a fair remuneration; and when I first engaged, I was placed in the dilemma of not knowing the best market or the real value. I engaged a person whom I thought in every way competent to select, and who professed fully to understand his business, to choose for me, and the selections were thought to be good. There was a good share of merino blood, and out of four or five hundred sheep, some sixty or seventy were taken. When the time for shearing arrived, the man was left to himself to do all. I paid him so much a head, and when I went to the barn to see how the shearing was done, I found a quantity of wool—a number of pounds scattered about. The shearing had been done carelessly and the wool wasted; but I presumed that this was the regular mode, and that nobody was in fault. I took the word of the man, being myself unacquainted with the business. I took the wool to the agent, who was making purchases, and he made remarks which were rather unpleasant about its quality—the manner of washing and of shearing—and yet I thought perhaps the man was right. I thought I had taken care in selecting, but it appeared that I had got into the wrong flock. The man got the wool at his own price, as I was unacquainted with its real value. It was for the agent's interest to get it as cheap as he could, and he succeeded. The whole subject was in uncertainty —the wool manufacturers were few—there was no regularity—many of us were unacquainted with the prices, and there was much imposition, in reference to the value of the different flocks. The prices prevalent at the good markets were but partially heard and known, and the end was that the farmers were grossly imposed upon. I knew a man who had a very excellent flock, the wool from which was worth at least 40c. He sold to one of these agents for a little over 30c., because he was not conversant with its value. The agent, by traducing the wool, succeeded in getting it at his own price. He secured it—made the bargain firm, and then impudently told the man he was a great fool to sell at that price—the wool is worth more, but the bargain is made and you cannot get out of it.

I tried to think of another plan; and after great reflection, I thought, if we could find some man, who knew the value of wool, and what prices were paid—a man of good judgment and of sound sense—the manufacturer might get a better bargain, and the farmer a better remuneration. The farmers were not conversant with these things—they received their information from the proprietors of the manufacturing establishments. I believed a system could be commenced, which would benefit all the parties to the wool trade.

The machinery of the manufacturer is made for different grades; but he does not want to go to a farmer for a dozen different sorts. All flocks have different grades, from fine to coarse, and the establishment of a depot such as Mr. Blanchard has described, seemed to present a place where the farmer could bring his wool, and receive the best prices; where the tariff of prices would be well known; where the wool would be assorted and arranged; and where the manufacturer could get what he wanted without buying three or four times *more* than he required. The success has been most gratifying. The manufacturers go there, instead of going about among the farmers. They come there to buy, for they are sure of finding an assortment. It transfers the competition from the farmers to the manufacturers. There is often an uneasy desire to sell among the growers, even if they make their sale at less than the current price, while by the accumulation at the depot, the manufacturers are there to compete with each other, and secure to the former the very best prices.

There is another topic I would touch upon in connexion with this subject, Mr. Chairman, and I have done. As events are progressing it cannot be long before we shall begin to throw back upon Europe, for the immense quantities of wool she has heretofore sent us, our returns of the same article. The quantities imported into this country from abroad, have for the last few years, been gradually lessening and we are now about upon an equipoise. According to the course of trade and judging of the extent of our territory, and our improvement in agriculture, we shall soon have wool to spare, and we shall be called upon to aid in clothing the inhabitants of Europe, as we now aid to feed them. We must become exporters of the article and to send it abroad as it comes from the lofts of the farmer, coarse and fine, mixed, clean and unclean, will only lead to imposition and losses. The wool must be carefully examined and sorted, the different qualities separated and numbered, and after undergoing this process it will be ready for the European market. Orders will be received from thence for particular qualities and numbers, and it will be only when we have thus systematized the work that we will be ready to obey their orders. Now, who will be so competent to fill up these orders as the proprietor of a Wool Depot, who has the different qualities on hand ready for just such a call? It appears, therefore, a competition for the article between the manufacturers of our own country and those from abroad. By sending wool to a Depot it enables the farmer to realize the intermediate profits between himself and the manufacturer, which would otherwise go to some half dozen intermediate agents.

FRUIT.—The prospects now are that there will be an abundance of fruit in all this region. Every description has blossomed in great profusion.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

Rearing Poultry.

As the time to lay the groundwork for raising poultry is at hand, we will respectfully call attention to the subject by briefly stating our plan for the management of each variety usually raised on the farm; and as we hold it to be intimately connected with the success of each, we will state that *poultry houses should be thrice a year whitewashed, at all times kept clean, well ventilated, and have freshly slaked lime occasionally spread over their floors;* that there should be constantly kept convenient to the hen-house, accessible to the chickens, deposits of old plaster or lime and heaps of ashes and sand. The plaster and lime being essential to enable the hens to form the shell of their eggs, and the ashes and sand necessary for them to dust in, as protection against the chicken lice, which so annoy all fowls, both old and young, and which so often kill the latter.

YOUNG CHICKENS.—As these are hatched they should be taken from the hens and kept in a basket lined with wool or cotton, until the hen completes hatching out her brood. While the mother is engaged in this work, the chicks should be fed with corn meal dough, moistened with boiled milk or the crumbs of pone or wheat bread, similarly moistened, every few hours through the day. At night, until the mother has finished her labors, let the chickens be restored to the nest, unless there be reason to apprehend that the nest is lousy; in that case, it will be best to keep the chickens in the basket, protected from cold. When the chickens are all hatched, the mother and her brood should be placed under a coop, which should be so made as to protect her and them alike from sun and rain, the slats to be so arranged as to admit of the passage of a free current of air. The coop should be occasionally removed, as it is at all times necessary that the young should be kept dry and clean. While the chickens are *young* it would be better that their food should be *cooked*, to prevent their being scoured; and therefore, for some weeks, we would confiine them to the crumbs of pone or wheat bread, moistened with boiled milk. They should be fed thrice a day; water should be given them in a very shallow vessel, which should have slats across it to prevent the chickens from getting in and wetting themselves; the are e xtremely tender until they become fledged, and should be kept dry. In rainy weather it would be best for the mother and her young to be removed to the shelter of a room where the chickens could be protected from the weather, for we are satisfied that more chickens are killed by getting wet than from any other cause. *Chives* should be cut fine and mixed with their food thrice a week. Young chickens are subject to *diarrhœa* to correct this a tea-spoonful of pulverized *chalk* or *charcoal* should be mixed with every cup-full of meal or other food fed out to them. While the mother is confined in the coop, she should be as far removed as possble from the dung heap A handful of gravel should be placed within her reach; she should have food and water regularly given her thrice a day, and care must be taken to grease or oil the back part of her head, down her neck, and under each wing, to destroy any lice with which she may have become infested while setting. A small piece of *assafœtida*, if kept in the vessel in which the chickens are given their water, may prove both preventive and curative of the *gapes*, a disease which we believe to be the result of *worms*. In chilly days we have found it serviceable to mix up a little pulverized black pepper with the young chickens' food. We have found boiled millet seed an excellent food for the young, while we have given it uncooked to the old with excellent effect.—Hens, while laying, should have their food alternated, sometimes Indian meal dough, then corn or buckwheat and again oats.

In raising young chickens, care must be taken to keep them *dry*, feed them regularly, and give them fresh water, which should be renewed whenever it may be rendered dirty.

The nests of the laying as well as the setting hens, should be preserved from lice. This may be effected by making them of clean straw, placing a few tobacco stems at the bottom, dusting a little ashes through the nest, and greasing the under part of the wings of the hens, where they join the body, as also the back of their heads and necks. It may be done also, by using snuff and grease, instead of grease alone—this last plan we do not approve, though effective, as it is apt to sicken the hens for a time.

Garlic, *Chives* and *Shallots*, chopped up very fine and mixed in small quantities with the chickens' food occasionally, exert an excellent influence upon their health. *Young chickens*, while feeding, should always be protected from the large fowls.—*American Farmer.*

THE AMERICAN VETERINARIAN, OR DISEASES OF ANIMALS.—S. W. Cole, Esq., Editor of the Boston Cultivator, has published a work with the above title, which, after examination, we feel bound in duty to recommend to our readers. The author treats the diseases to which animals are subject in a plain common sense way, so as to be understood by farmers generally; he gives the name of the several *diseases*, describes their *symptoms*, and prescribes the *remedies*, in so plain and comprehensive a way, that any man of ordinary intelligence may treat his own animals when diseased, with the certainty of curing them, if their cure be practicable. The object of the writer appears to have been to make himself understood,—a thing most lamentably neglected by many other writers,—and we take pleasure in saying, that he has been singularly successful, for he has eschewed all incomprehensible hard sounding terms, and brought his phrases down to the capacities of the unlearned as well as the learned. His book is practical, eminently suited to the wants of the agricultural community, and should be in the hands of every man who owns or rents a farm.—*American Farmer.*

FACTS and not theories, or opinions, are the things most wanted for the improvement of agriculture.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. H., *of Mount Morris.* No ground can be under or too drained, without sufficient descent to carry off the water, except by conveying it into tanks or reservoirs, and raising it by machinery, as they do in the fens of England and the low lands of Holland.

The destruction of the Canada Thistle involves more points and opinions than we have time or space to bestow on the subject. We advise W. H. to consult the prize essay in the State Agricultural Society's Transactions for 1846. It contains the whole story—all that can be said on the subject.

On the subject of hedges for fencing, we almost despair of seeing it succeed in this country. The English White Thorn has an enemy in the scale louse, that is fatal to it in most localities—and all other substitutes noticed as foreign are killed by the mice during our hard winters, who burrow in the mulch of dead grass, and the accumulation of leaves at the roots. The Native Thorn is nearer right for this purpose than any other indigenous shrub. The seeds should be sown in the fall in a bed—kept clean, as they require to lie in the earth a year before they come up—after which they may be may be set at two years growth.

W. S., *Brandt, N. Y.* On looking over the authorities, we find no disease of the barn yard fowl, that corresponds with your description. We once had occasionally a fowl affected very much like yours, and stopped its progress by feeding Indian corn meal dough, in which, to each pint, was mixed one table spoonfull of sulpur, and ten drops of spirits of turpentine. We have also seen fowls lose the use of their legs and die, by eating salted articles. Too much salt is always fatal to them.

O. S. G., *Mantua, O.* On your upland sandy soils well rotted or composted manures are preferable, and the coarse, strawy parts—chip manures, sawdust, in fact every thing that will decompose—use on your clays and retentive soils; it renders them more porous and pervous to water. Clover on light and open soils is the only manure that can be depended upon for extensive use.

The disease in cattle called "black feet," is in our opinion nothing more nor less than frosted feet, and it is not at all unlikely that it is superinduced by the disease on grasses and grains known as *Ergot* or Spurred Rye, as a small quantity has the effect wonderfully to decrease the circulation of the blood, reducing the pulse from 60 to 40 in a short time. Cattle affected thus during their exposure to extreme cold, would inevitably freeze their extremities.

Lime, ashes and plaster may be used together. They are all alkaline in their base. Sow broadcast on the grasses, and plow in for wheat, oats, &c. Plaster is of little use on low wet land. Ashes, in any shape, are good every where—except on very strong clays, on which lime is preferable.

Soiling cattle in the stable, on green food, is the most profitable way on small arable farms, as twice the quantity may be sustained on the same number of acres, besides the great quantity of manure saved. But it is hard to learn old dogs new tricks, and you will have to overcome all the old habits and prejudices, before you can carry it into effect.

J. P., *North Clarence, N. Y.* To effect the curing of corn in the ear and secure it against the depredations of vermin, we would recommend the erection of an independent building of proper size; the sides diverging one foot in ten, covered with 4 inch boards with 1½ inch openings, and the roof with projecting eaves and end cornices—and either set upon pillars of wood the height of a wagon bottom, or the posts to reach down that distance to a stone foundation—one foot in width of each pillar to be covered with tin or sheet iron, to prevent any possibility of access to vermin. There should be a passage or hall in the center, with bins made of 4 inch stuff, as well as the floors.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, it was determined to hold the next State Fair on the *5th, 6th and 7th of September next*—instead of the 12th, 13th and 14th of that month, as had been previously appointed. The Fair, as we have before stated, is to be held at Buffalo.

To Repel the Curculio.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed in the April number of your valuable paper, an article relative to the expulsion of the curculio from plum trees.

The remedy spoken of may do well for a farm orchard; but for garden trees, the manure and urine are objectionable, for two reasons. The ammonial vapors, or stench, ascending from the manure and urine and diffusing itself through all the atmosphere in the neighborhood, is almost as offensive to our olfactories, as to those of the curculio. Also, the unsightly appearance of a heap of manure under a *fruit* tree, is objectionable, and more particularly so to the keen optics of the fairer sex. I purpose offering a *substitute*, which if successful with you, will be far preferable to any kind of manure or urine. The curculio, like all insects and animals possess an innate principle called instinct, and this instinct guides and directs them to where they can subsist and propagate their species.

The plum seems to be their favorite place of congregating, and the ground beneath as favorable a place for multiplying their species as any other.* Whether they cherish an "*eternal hate*" to the plum, and therefore persecute it "to the death," or whether they carry in their bosoms the "glowing fires of affection," and destroy it with their *penetrating* love, I know not—it matters not—within their reach, the plum dies. The curculio cannot propagate its species on a dry and barren rock, or any other substance akin to it. Therefore in laying a close pavement of brick from the body to the circumference of the tree, and kept clean, the plum at once becomes protected—the curculio takes the hint—comes not near, or quits the premises altogether, and leaves us to the full enjoyment of regaling our palates with the most delicious sweets of one of the finest of fruits. *(Richmond, Ia., 1848.)* A. N. N.

* The insect deposits its egg in the young fruit; it there hatches and feeds upon the fruit until it drops. The grub then enters the ground, and in a space of three weeks or so is supposed to have completed its transformation to the beetle form. We have observed some instances where paving seemed effectual, and particularly in a garden in Ohio, where the trees were closely paved around, and clean swept every day, not a curculio was to be found; but in other cases paving has proved fruitless.—ED.

SOWING WHEAT IN JULY.—J. JONES, of Wheatland Md., writing to the American Farmer, in answer to an inquiry on the subject of sowing wheat in July, gives some facts which will be interesting to many of our readers. We are not aware that the same method (*and time*) of sowing wheat is practised in other sections of the country than Delaware and Maryland. Mr. Jones says: "I have made enquiries of several of the friends of early sowing, and have been informed by a neighbour of Mr. Hossenger, of Newark, Delaware—*who was the first to sow wheat in July* in this country—that his practice has been for five or six years, to sow wheat amongst his corn in July, and cultivate it in, from which practice he has obtained as high as 25 bushels per acre. I also understand, that during that time he has not failed to make a good crop but once. Mr. Hossenger continues that practice—many others in that neighbourhood have adopted the same plan; others have sown cornstalk fallow, and even clover-lay, with a like good result. Mr. Hossenger and most others, do not approve of pasturing down their wheat, either in fall or spring. But *Mr. Wm. Bowman*, one of the best and most successful farmers of St. George's Hundred, is in the habit of pasturing his July sown wheat with sheep. Possibly pasturing with sheep would be no disadvantage if fly was in the wheat. I should prefer to risk the fly, and not pasture. The July wheat sowers are generally our best farmers, and our best farmers generally at this day of agricultural improvement, put in all their fallow wheat with the *drill*. I have not sown any yet in standing corn, but I think I will put in in that way next July, and either cultivate or have a machine made with five drills, nine inches apart, to run between the rows of corn. I have been in the habit of planting with the drill in rows four feet six inches apart, and one stalk in the hill, one foot apart in the rows. Although I have seen others sowing wheat in July with great success, I have never yet sown any till near the last of August, and too often, late in September. I am so well satisfied with the practice of Mr. Hossenger, that I shall try to git in all my wheat this year, at least a month earlier than I have ever done before."

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY P. BARRY.

Summer Management of Trees.

"As the twig is bent the tree's inclined," is a very old and true maxim, and one that should be remembered by all cultivators of trees. We believe the ordinary mode of proceeding is, to allow trees to grow as nature and circumstances may direct during summer, and in winter or spring correct by pruning, &c., any defects or deformities that may have arisen. This is not what we call *good* culture, and this is what most people are, or ought to be, aiming at now-a-days.

Just about this time, (the 1st of June,) young trees will be pushing vigorously, and as a general thing, will have made growth enough to enable the cultivator, (their tutor,) to perceive what form they are about to assume—whether the young branches are proceeding from the right place, and in the right direction, to reach the desired form. If they are not, they should be set right at once, by rubbing off shoots that are not wanted, pinching the top off to retard such as are pushing too vigorously, to the detriment of others. An equality of growth among the shoots intended for the main branches, or frame-work of the tree, should be maintained; and where a surplus of small branches in the interior are appearing, giving the tree a bushy or twiggy look, a sufficient number of them should be removed to allow the others to acquire a full and vigorous growth.

A standard tree, in an orchard, should have 5 or 6 feet of a clean, straight stem. Straightness can be perfectly obtained by keeping the young tree tied to a stake, until it has acquired strength and firmness enough to support itself in a straight position. All shoots proceeding from the stem, below the first tier of branches forming the head, should be rubbed off with the hand while tender, as, if allowed to grow, they retard the development of the head, and impair the form and habit of the tree. In forming the head of a young standard, a vigorous upright shoot should be secured for a *leader*, and three or four others of the most vigorous to form branches or boughs. A laxness or slenderness of habit can be corrected by pinching off the ends of the branches, producing a more horizontal growth.

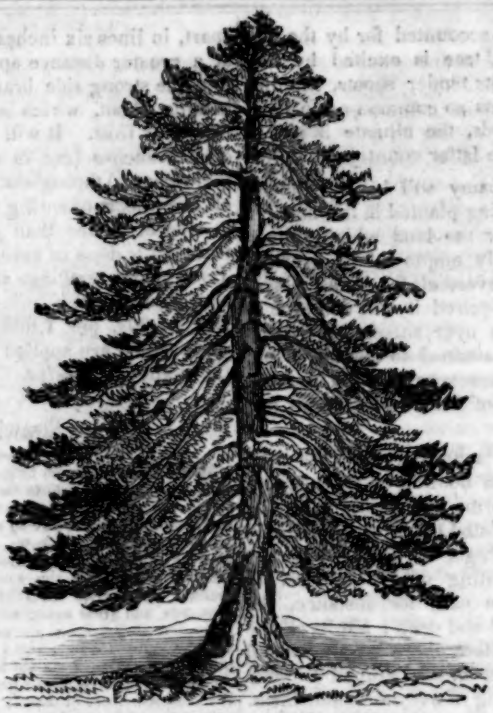
Dwarf trees require more care than standards, as their forms are more artificial. These should branch near the ground, say 8 inches to a foot. If the young tree, when planted, had not branched so low, it ought to have been cut down to within three or four buds of the point where the first branches are desired. Those who have planted young trees intended for dwarfs or pyramids, no doubt, attended to this matter at the time of planting. And now, they must see that a regularity and uniformity of growth is going on—that the leader is proceeding vigorously upwards, and the side branches nicely balanced—one not robbing and outgrowing, or overgrowing the others—this is the point. We have just spoken of the methods of obtaining this equilibrium of growth.

In a late number of the Farmer we spoke of the form most suitable for the various fruit trees, under certain circumstances, and the suggestions we briefly offer now are simply intended to aid the unpracticed hand in producing these forms. In all cases we advise caution—too litttle pruning is not so bad as too much—too many shoots or branches far better than too few. It will be well for every cultivator to acquire a knowledge of vegetable physiology—the *theory* of horticulture, as well as a skilful practical use of the knife. When he has done this, and studied well the peculiar habits of growth and bearing of the various trees, then he will have them entirely under his control, and will be able effect safely, and easily, any desired result. We have all much to learn on these points, and the orchard and garden is a good school.

Protection of Fruit.

JUST at this time, when fruit is about ripening, birds and insects commence their attacks. Cherries, on account, perhaps, of their early ripening, and delicacy of texture, suffer most; indeed, in many places it is difficult to save any. One of the most effectual methods of catching insects is to have numbers of phials half filled with sweetened water, hung in the tree—the insects will make their way into them. We have heard of thousands being trapped in a day.

Close netting has frequently been used to protect fruit from birds, but is seldom completely effectual. A simple method, by means of pieces of looking glass, was given in the last number of the Farmer, in *Gleanings from our Foreign Exchanges*, which it appears has been found effectual, and we find it copied far and wide in the Horticultural Journals of Europe and this country.



THE SILVER FIR—*(Picea Pectinata.)*

This beautiful evergreen is yet comparatively rare in American collections, and particularly in this part of the country. The American species, *Picea balsamea*, is common; indeed it may be found in almost every collection of trees, large or small. There is a striking difference in the character of the two trees. The balsam fir is of a compact, upright growth; the foliage, as well as the branches, have an erect, dense habit. The Silver Fir attains a much larger size, the branches diverging in a horizontal direction, and the foliage in the same way, comb-like, as the name implies, and the silvery lines underneath are much more distinct. It succeeds well in this country. We have seen noble specimens at the east, and we have on our own ground one that is 7 years planted, and has now attained 12 feet high. Its annual growth is about 2 to 2½ feet. Among evergreen trees, a taste for which is rapidly increasing, the Silver Fir is eminently worthy of a place. We copy the above figure and the following description from the *London Horticultural Magazine:*—

Picea, *D. Don*, (the silver fir.)—Derived from *pix*, in allusion to the pitch which the trees produce. Evergreen trees.

Picea pectinata, Don (comb-leaved Silver Fir.)—Leaves nearly flat, disposed in rows like the teeth of a comb, solitary, turned up at the points, on the upper side dark green, with two silvery lines underneath, whence the name of Silver fir. Cones large, cylindrical, erect, six to eight inches long, with blunt closely pressed scales of a brown color when ripe.

An erect growing noble tree, scattered over a great many countries, and long since praised by the prince of Latin poets for its unequalled beauty. It fills some of the forests of the Alps, the Carpathian mountains, the South of Germany, the Uralian, Altaic, and Baikal mountains, and may be considered to be indigenous to the mountains of Central Europe, and those of the west and north of Asia. It assumes its most majestic appearance in Italy, in Germany, and especially in the neighborhood of Strasburg, on low, deep, loamy lands near to the Rhine. It is not to be found naturally in Scotland, and there is very little ground for supposing that it is a native plant in England. Its most celebrated locality is that of Olympus, the trees of this species contributing to form that noble wood, by which that famous seat of the gods is surrounded.

The silver fir has been planted in considerable numbers around gentlemen's seats, and it will be generally observed in such situations towering above all other trees. When young the tree is an exceedingly slow grower, often losing its leading bud from the effects of spring frosts. In their young state the plants grow much better in Scotland than in England, and

perhaps this is to be accounted for by the fact that there, when the tree is excited by fine weather to put forth its tender shoots, nipping frosts are by no means so common as in England, or, in other words, the climate is not so uncertain as it is in the latter country.

Its love for deep loamy soil has very much operated against its being planted in this country in great numbers; for the land which suits it best is more profitably employed in growing corn crops, &c. Nevertheless, in all places where ornament is required it will continue to offer many attractions over some other evergreens. After it has attained to the age of ten or twelve years, it commences to grow rapidly, making annual shoots of from two to three feet in one season.

Virgil was right in ascribing to it the attribute of beauty. It has nothing of the tortuous ramification which forms the delight of the painter, nor is it calculated to elevate the mind when the winds are high, or during a storm: we hear not the shouting of the tempest in its lofty top. In the oak, for instance, the voice of Nature is loud and deep; but in all the individuals of the Coniferæ there is only a shrill hissing sound, which in minds attuned to such things awakens a feeling of extreme solitariness. Its leaves are full of beauty, and will suffer the minutest examination; its branches are disposed horizontally, and sometimes may be observed at a great distance, and to advantage against a clear sky. The trunk is straight and unbending, rising to a majestic height, and the tree altogether may be justly considered as one of those which adds dignity to the spot where it rises.

The propagation and culture of this plant are accomplished much in the same way as in the common pine. The cones should be gathered in December, subjected to a very slight degree of kiln-drying, and then thrashed on a floor, as recommended in the case of the larch. When sifted, and freed as much as possible from the broken pieces of the cones, &c., they should be kept in a dry place till the middle of March, and sown in beds of light loamy soil, placing the seeds so as that the plants may rise at about an inch apart from each other; and this will be best insured by reckoning one seed in every four as likely to vegetate.

This, perhaps, will be better understood when it is stated that Silver fir seed is always bad, and requires to be sown very thick to have a good close crop. In moist soil a covering of half an inch will be sufficient, and in dry soils it may be increased to three quarters of an inch, and even one inch. When the plants have been two years in the seed bed they may be transplanted into nursery lines, *in the very richest soil that can be had*, only it is not proper to use fresh manure. They should stand about two inches apart, in lines six inches asunder; for if planted at a greater distance apart, they will be found to make strong side branches, often robbing the leading shoot, which is, besides, very liable to injury by frost. It will be worth while to insert dead branches (cut in summer so as to retain their leaves,) throughout the lines: this will ward off the effects of spring frosts, and will be found to answer better than planting them under old trees, as is done in several nurseries in Surrey. Two year's seedlings are 10*s.* per 1,000, and transplanted plants, nine inches high, are from 15*s.* to 20*s.* per 1,000. Amongst the synonymes which are applied to this plant are *P. taxifolia* and *P. excelsa*.

Strawberries.

MR. BARRY:—I wish to inquire if you, or some of your correspondents can inform me the cause of the unfruitfulness in some strawberries that I set in August 1845—the soil a sandy loam, furrowed with a plow three feet apart, plants 8 inches in the rows, the rows dressed with horse manure; the first winter covered with sea weed of different kinds that lands on the sea-shore; second winter horse manure and straw. In 1846 and 1847 they were full of blossoms, and grew beautifully, the wonder of all that saw them, but produced not one perfect berry. Some have said that they grew too luxuriant: some that they were all male, others all female. I am not satisfied as to the true cause, for they were taken from a bed in my garden that bore well the season before, of *Keen's Seedling* and *Hautbois*. By running a cultivator between the rows and hoeing, not a weed was to be seen in them the first two years, but they got to be very thick in the rows. Within a few days I have plowed them all up, and planted potatoes. It was estimated by some that I should have 20 to 40 bushels the first season. Respectfully yours.

Nantucket, Mass., 1843. S. B. SWAIN.

REMARKS. — It is no uncommon thing for plants, taken from a bed that had been productive to prove utterly sterile by what is usually termed "running out," owing to an imperfect development of the *pistils* or fructifying organs of the flower. The Keen's Seedling, though usually perfect in its flowers, will occasionally run out, and the Hautbois frequently. The Cincinnati mode of strawberry culture, as described by N. LONGWORTH, Esq., the great teacher of strawberry philosophy, is to plant *pistillate* or female plants, with a few *staminates* or males among them to fertilize them—say one to a dozen. Hovey's Seedling is one of the largest and finest pistillate varieties, and the Early Scarlet one of the best for fertilizing. The Early Scarlet, the Alpine and Wood strawberries scarcely ever fail to produce a full crop by themselves, having perfect blossoms.

Mr. LONGWORTH and others at Cincinnati will not admit that plants ever "run out," that is, become defective in stamens, and thus partially changed in character; but we have yet to find evidence that they do not.

BUFFALO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The *Com. Advertiser* speaks well of the exhibition held by the above Society on last Tuesday afternoon and evening. Tulips were of course the principal feature.

Rochester Gardens.

Lately we made a hasty visit to a few of the best private gardens around this city, to see what was going on at home. We found many things both pleasing and instructive. In the culture of fruit, particularly, we find a rapid progress.

At the garden of Aaron Erickson, Esq., whose elegant residence is on Main-street, we found the most complete and best managed collection of garden fruit trees we have seen in this state. His dwarf pears, and cherries, and apples, were in full bloom, and though only planted four years ago, have attained a large size, and perfect, beautiful, form. His dwarf cherries, particularly, are the finest we have ever seen, being a complete mass of bloom, from the ground to the top. The sceptic about dwarf trees should visit Mr. E.'s garden. His strawberry and raspberry borders, his asparagus beds, his peach trees, and grape trellises, are all in the finest and most propuctive state; and, indeed, the whole garden is a *model*—and all is managed, under the direction of Mr. E., by a man who does not pretend to be a *gardener*.

Major Jno. Williams, whose residence is on Jay-street, near Brown's Square, has a complete and well managed establishment. We went to see his famous tulip show, but found much more to admire. The grounds comprise two or three acres, and are somewhat marred in appearance by a collection of peach and other fruit trees that occupy the place of a lawn in front; but their good keeping prevents them from being unsightly. The garden is judiciously divided into compartments; the walks are well made and edged with dwarf box; the collection of fruit is extensive, and the trees are all in a healthy, vigorous condition. The strawberry border, filled with a few only of the best sorts, looks promising. Mr. W. took the first premium last year, and probably will again, for the largest specimens. A neat Flower Garden is situated at the rear entrance to the house, well filled with the finest of the perpetual Roses, and other choice plants, and beds are in readiness for verbenas and choice annuals.

We were much pleased to find an extensive collection of Evergreens, recently planted, embracing nearly all the species usually to be had in the nurseries. Mr. J. M. Whitney, brother-in-law of Major Williams, who directs the management of the garden, is passionately fond of Evergreens, and is collecting from every quarter. Mr. Whitney is nursing carefully some cedars taken by his own hand from Mount Vernon, close to the grave of Washington, and a few seeds collected by him in Havanna, during a visit there last winter. We admire the taste that thus picks up by the way, little objects of interest, to be planted around home—how many pleasant remembrances they may impart in after years. The garden of the traveler might be a delightful Museum. Mr. Williams has constructed on each side of the hall door, a neat window garden, each sufficient to contain a nice collection of plants, and furnish winter boquets. A magnificent *Hoya carnosa*, (wax plant) is now in full bloom. These window gardens, by the way, are simple, excellent arrangements, and we must commend them strongly to persons who wish to cultivate window plants properly. They are delightful in connection with the drawing room, in winter, and every family of taste might enjoy one.

D. W. Powers, Esq., on Exchange-street, on the west bank of the Genesee, has a charming little place. His grounds—about an acre—is almost in the form of a semi-circle. The house stands well back from the street, and the ground in front, the width of the house, is laid out in beds, filled with ornamental trees, shrubs and plants—and all edged with dwarf box, clipped and kept in perfect order; indeed, altogether the best specimens of box edging around Rochester. On either side of these beds is a well kept, pretty lawn. In our opinion, Mr. P. made a mistake in planting too many standard fruit trees, and making too many straight walks; but, these blemishes are diminished by the general good keeping. He has recently erected, in connection with the dwelling, a beautiful little green house, a drawing of which we intend soon to give. Mr. Powers' is a place that our citizens may point to with pride and pleasure.

Horticulture in Alabama.

Nothing gives one a more definite idea of the extent and variety of soil and climate of our Union than a comparison, at this season of the year, of accounts of the season in different parts of the country. For example, we have to-day received letters from Maine and New-Hampshire speaking of snow, and two feet of frost in the ground here, while the following extract from the letter of a zealous amateur in Mobile, dated *March 10th*, speaks of a *crop of young peas*, and shoots 8 or 10 inches long already.

"I think the climate and soil here will do very well for pears, on either pear or quince stocks. I have about 500 young trees planted, embracing nearly all the finest varieties; over 200 of them are on quince stocks; these latter show, at this time, a fine new growth of from 8 to 10 inches, and some of the trees have young pears upon them, now going on finely. I suppose this sounds strangely to northern ears, where I presume all fruit trees still have the look of drear winter.

"I have in my young orchards about 260 plum trees, 160 cherry, 100 apricots, and about 1400 peach and nectarine trees, besides some of all the other fruit trees; and I am resolved to give them a fair trial. I have also about 250 apple trees, among which are 12 of *"Early Joe's;"* these latter I had from Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N. Y., with 100 pears on quince stocks; and *every tree* is living and doing well.

"I have some doubts regarding the success of plums, cherries, and apricots here. The northern peach trees do very well here; and, although they are transferred to this warm climate, some of *their northern habits stick very closely to them*. They bloom at least from two to three weeks later every spring than our native peach trees, which almost entirely preserves them from the spring frosts.—*Horticulturist*.

Horticultural Intelligence.

THE Horticultural Society of the Valley of the Genesee held its first exhibition, for the season, on the 20th of May, in the City Hall of Rochester. The display of tulips, particularly, was gorgeous. Major JNO. WILLIAMS presented 80 varieties. Beautiful boquets, vases, &c., were presented by Mrs. L. A. WARD, Mrs. S. O. SMITH, Mrs. E. F. SMITH, Mrs. G. W. BURBANK, Mrs. J. W. BISSELL, Miss SHAW, and others. 25 specimens of wild flowers were presented by L. WETHERELL, Esq. A collection of pot plants and cut flowers were presented by ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Large, handsome, well grown cucumbers were shown by Messrs. HUGH MULHOLLAND, and BENJ. HILL, and asparagus, by Mr. MULLHOLLAND. In vegetables there was a great deficiency, but the flowers were select and admirably arranged, making the exhibition, on the whole, one of the most satisfactory we have seen.

The following is the notice of the opening of the Weekly Exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will open their Weekly Exhibitions for the coming season at Horticultural Hall, School-street, May 13th, at 12 o'clock, A. M., by a grand display of pot plants: including Roses, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias Cacti, Calceolariss, Cinerarias and Heaths. Also, Bouquets and Cut Flowers.

The Albany and Rensselaer Society held its Annual Meeting, at Albany, on the 6th of May, and elected the following officers:—

President—JOEL RATHBONE, of Bethlehem.
Vice Presidents—D. THOMAS VAIL, Troy: DR. HERMAN WENDELL, Albany; EZRA P. DOUW, Greenbush.
Secretary—B. P. JOHNSON, Albany.
Treasurer—A. E. BROWN, Albany.
Managers—AMOS BRIGGS, Schaghticoke; Stephen E. Warren, Troy; J. M. Lovett, Albany; Wm. Buswell, Troy; J. McD McIntyre, Bethlehem; Jas. Henry, Watervliet; Wm. Newcomb, Pittstown; James Wilson, Albany; A. Osborn, Watervliet.

The following arrangement for exhibitions for the season was adopted:

At ALBANY, 2d Wednesday, 14th June—For fruits, cherries, strawberries, flowers, vegetables, &c.
At TROY, 2d Wednesday, 12th July—For fruits, cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, flowers, vegetables, &c.
At ALBANY, September—Annual Show.
At ALBANY, 2d Wednesday of February, 1849. Annual Meeting—Fruit, flowers, &c.

The Buffalo Horticultural Society held its first exhibition on Tuesday, 23d of May.

Ripe field strawberries were brought to this city on the 16th of May, by Mr. ELLIOT, of Greece. The Grecians have a warm soil—the best in this part of the country for early crops. Some of them ought to plant 10 acres of strawberries, to supply a few of the 30,000 worthies of Rochester with a dish now and again.

Fine, full grown cucumbers were brought in about the 12th of May, by Mr. H. MULHOLLAND, whose fine market garden is in Brighton, just on the city line. Mr. M. furnishes the best of vegetables, but they are monopolized by a few, who know what is good in that way. His crop this season is unusually fine and forward, and conveys a useful lesson to those who feel an interest in this most useful branch of culture. Mr. JOHN COLGAN, his gardener, deserves to be well spoken of.

The fruit crop at the present moment looks unusually promising in this region. If no untimely frost should occur hereafter, the crop will be fine. Strawberries will be produced in greater abundance and variety than ever before. HON. ISAAC HILLS has 12 varieties that promise well; many other gardens have large collections in the best state of culture. East and North of us, the more tender fruits are much injured by the winter.

The Northern Spy Apple.

WE are indebted to Mr. JOHNSON, a fruit dealer of this city, for a basket of this fruit, the finest we have seen. Not one measures less than 11 inches in circumference, smooth, fair, and highly colored, and as fresh to-day, (May 23,) as if it were February. We are indebted to JAS. H. WATTS, Esq., for specimens at various times, and from various sections of the country, alike beautiful and every way fine.

We wish our friend COPPOCK, of Buffalo, and his friends who, at his festival, placed the Spitzenburg above the Spy, could see these, and taste them; we venture to say if they did, they would very soon pronounce a reversal of judgment.

WE are indebted to B. P. JOHNSON, Esq., of Albany, Corresponding Secretary of the N. York State Agricultural Society, and Corresponding Secretary of the Albany and Rensselaer Horticultural Society, for a copy of the Annual Report, Constitution, Rules and List of Premiums of the latter society, and for the following Circular which we commend to the attention of Fruit Growers, Nurserymen and Horticultural Societies. The Convention, no doubt, will be well attended, and productive of beneficial results to pomology.

POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

AGRICULTURAL ROOMS,
Albany, May 16, 1848.

P. BARRY, Esq.:—*Dear Sir*—On the 9th of March last, the Executive Committee of the N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, passed a resolution inviting the FRUIT GROWERS and nurserymen of the United States and Canadas, to hold a Pomological Convention during the meeting of the society, at the next annual show and fair at Buffalo, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of september next.

The importance of such a convention it is presumed will be duly appreciated by all who are interested in the subject, and the most auspicious results are anticipated from the deliberations of the convention.

It is proposed to have the sessions of the convention commence on Friday preceding the meeting of the society, (the 1st of September,) and to continue during the ensuing week, until the close of the fair. Accommodations will be furnished to all gentlemen who may attend, and they are respectfully requested to report themselves on their arrival to PROF. W. R. COPPOCK, who will furnish them with every necessary information.

On behalf of the society, I am desired to extend to you an invitation to be present on that occasion, to aid in the deliberations of the convention.

I am, very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B. P. JOHNSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

The society with which you are connected, is most respectfully requested to send delegates. B. P. J.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Manufacture of Cheese.

For the benefit of those of our readers who are engaged in cheese dairying we make the following extracts from a valuable essay by Mr. Alonzo L. Fish, of Litchfield, Herkimer county, embracing experiments made by him in the manufacture and management of cheese. At the January meeting (1848,) of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, Mr. Fish was awarded a premium of $50 for his essay, or statement. It will appear at length in the Transactions of the Society for 1847, soon to be published :—

Having been personally engaged in 1845, in some 60 dairies, which were located in some thirteen towns and four counties, and more or less in the same manner the past two years, I have observed a marked difference in the capacity of soils for producing herbage, under different modes of culture, and the various conditions and treatment, of cows, affecting their capacity for milk, both as regards *quality* and *quantity*. The inconvenient and improper fixtures, in many instances, for making and curing cheese, which are to be found, all unite in convincing me, that any set of rules for making cheese would not be practicable, even with the most proficient cheese maker; because,

1st. The cheese, when pressed and exposed in a *curing process*, is no less easily affected, and is equally liable to be varied in texture and flavor, by size of cheese, exposure to excess of heat, bad air, &c., the effect of which I shall hereafter notice. There are, however, leading principles which form the basis of operations, and should be closely adhered to, *in all cases*, in the process of manufacturing cheese. *Salt*, *Rennet*, *heat* and *pressure*, are the principal agents used in converting milk into cheese, the flavor and texture of which is determined by their proportionate use. Their proportion is varied by different dairymen, according to their notions of propriety, as best adapted to their experience, fixtures, &c. Hence arise the great inequalities in dairies, in the same neighborhood, and even in the same *dairy-rooms* may be found as many different qualities of cheese as there are fruit in an apple orchard. Some of these are matured at an early period, while others mature later, and are unsuited to the same market.

Much of the cheese being contracted for before it is made, (in the early part of the season) both buyer and maker are liable to be disappointed, in the cheese being suited to the market for which it is designed, destroying the confidence of purchasers, and injuring the interest of the dairymen. It is therfeore necessary, that makers should have sufficient knowledge of the science to determine the result of their practice, which cannot be learned from verbal instruction. It is by *practical experience and close observation only*, that the maker can learn to adapt his practice to the frequent and extreme changes to which our climate is subject, varying the quality of the milk, and materially affecting cheese in the process of curing.

The evening's and morning's milk is commonly used to make one day's cheese. The evening's milk is strained into a tub or pans and cooled, to prevent souring. This is done by running water through a vessel set in the milk, or setting pails filled with cold water into the tub, and stirring till cool; but little cream will rise over night.

The cream is taken from the evening's milk and kept till the evening's and morning's milk are put together, and warmed to receive the rennent. This is often done by heating a part of evening's milk to a temperature that will warm the whole mass. Both are objectionable, *because the natural affinity which is necessary to preserve between the constituent parts a perfect coherence* is destroyed, by a portion of the milk being overheated. It is better to warm the whole mass in a manner that will produce an *equilibrium of heat*, which is best done by placing the vessel containing the milk, within a larger vessel, with two inches under the bottom, and one inch of space at the sides, into which space water may be put to cool the milk, and into which steam may be let to warm the milk and scald the curd. The more water surrounding the milk, the more uniform will be the heat. The cream, if added, (which is generally done), is best incorporated with the milk, by putting it with twice its quantity of new warm milk from the cow, and add warm water to raise its temperature to ninety-eight degrees. Stir it till perfectly limpid, add cream to milk, and then put in rennet, that the same stirring may mix both at once with the same mass. If milk is curdled below eighty-four degrees, the cream is more liable to work off with the whey. *An extreme of heat will have a like effect.*

Curdling heat is varied with temperature of the air, or the liability of the milk to cool after adding rennet. A fine cloth spread over the tub while the milk is curdling will prevent the surface from being cooled by circulation of air. No *jarring of the milk*, by walking upon a springy floor or otherwise, should be allowed while milk is curdling, as it prevents a *perfect coherence*.

Rennet.—Various opinions exist as to the best mode of saving rennet, and that is generally adopted which is supposed will curdle the most milk. I have no objection to any mode that will preserve its strength and flavor, so that it may be *smelt* and *tasted* with good relish, *when put into the milk*. Any composition not thus kept, I deem unfit for use, as the coagulator is an essential agent in cheesing the curd, and sure to impart its own flavor. The rennet never should be taken from the calf, till the excrement shows the animal to be in perfect health. It should be emptied of its contents, salted and dried, without scraping or rinsing, and kept dry for one year, when it will be fit for use. It should not be allowed to gather dampness, or its strength will evaporate. To prepare it for use, into ten gallons of water, (blood warm,) put ten rennets, churn or rub them often for 24 hours, then rub and press them to get the strength, stretch, salt and dry them as before. They will gain strength for a second use, and may be used when the weather will admit of soaking them to get the full strength. Make the liquor as salt as can be made, strain and settle it, seperate it from sediment, (if any,) and it is fit for use. Six lemons, two ounces of cloves, two ounces of cinnamon, and two ounces of common sage are sometimes added to the liquor to preserve its flavor and quicken its action. If kept cool in a stone jar, it will keep sweet any length of time desired, and a uniform strength can be secured while it lasts. Stir it before dipping off to set milk; take of it enough to curdle milk *firm* in 40 minutes. Squeeze or rub through a rag anatto enough to make the curd a cream color, and stir it in with the rennet. When milk is curdled so as to appear like a solid, it is divided into small particles, to aid the separation of the whey from the curd. This is often *too speedily done*, to facilitate the work, but at a *sacrifice* of *quality* and *quantity*.

The three *indispensable agents*, *heat*, *rennet* and *pressure*, rightly applied, must keep pace with each other in effect. The two former operating to subdivide, the latter to aid cohesion, by bringing the particles of a sameness closer in contact. This should be *skilfully* and *studiously* applied in a mild way, according to the capacity of the curd to receive it. The less friction in working the curd the less waste. If *heat is raised too fast*, or commenced while the curd is too young, the effect of the rennet will be checked, and decomposition will not be complete, and will result in a leakey cheese.

This often happens when steamers are used in small dairies. Heat may be raised in scalding *to keep pace with rennet*; if rennet is quick, heat may be raised quick, if slow heat must be raised slow and held longer. Scalding heat may be carried from 96 to 104 degrees, according to the size of the cheese, and temperature to which the cheese is exposed. During the process of scalding, the whey and curd should be kept in motion, to prevent the curd from settling and sticking together, as separating it is attended with great labor and waste from friction.

When the curd is cooked, so that it feels elastic and will squeak when chewed with the front teeth, it is separated from the whey to receive salt. This is done by dipping it into a strainer over a basket or sink, or drained off and salted in the tub. Either may be done without adhering in lumps, by stirring it in a small portion of whey, till cooled to 94 degrees. This is the most critical part of the process, where cheese-makers are most likely to err, as the portion of salt retained in cheese after pressing, will be in proportion to the capacity of curd to receive it when added. At a particular period and temper of curd, when draining off whey, it will absorb salt freely, and after being thoroughly mixed and packed up for a few minutes while warm, it will be evenly shrunk and cleansed by salt and whey, and will press out freely; but if the curd is *not well cooked*, or cool-

ed too fast in draining off whey, it will acquire a degree of stubbornness, prevent the absorption of salt to shrink and cleanse, and *no amount of pressure* will be sufficient to drive out the fluid.

If curd is not worked even, the larger lumps will not be cooked enough, or the lesser too much, (like large loaves of bread and small biscuit baked together in one oven.) hence, the cheese is left impregnated with the elements of fermentation, which increase on being exposed to heat, till the cheese is sufficiently swollen (or huffed) for each consti. tuent to occupy a separate space in the same shell or rind. The fluids first attract together by affinity, forming small cavities in which they remain *unaffected by salt* become fetid, and generate an unpleasant odor, which is a fair proof of the quality of rennet used. Curd should be salted warm, it is then most absorbent, and thoroughly cooled before putting it to press, to suppress the combined action of *heat and rennet*. The quantity of salt required, varies with the condition of the curd, size of cheese, amount of heat to which the cheese is curing, and market for which it is designed.

A well worked cheese, from fifty to one hundred pounds, requires one pound of refined salt to forty pounds of curd, to remain in the cheese after it is pressed and exposed to a temperature of from seventy to eighty degrees. This may be varied from two to four pounds to the hundred, according to the texture of cheese required—small cheese requiring less and large cheese more.

A degree of moisture is necessary in cheese for a maleable tex:ure, but this should not be from *animal fluids retained in the curd*. A high salted cheese immediately exposed to high temperature, becomes sour, hard, dry and crumbling: the the same exposed to a cool, damp atmosphere retains sufficient moisture to be soft, yet solid. A cheese light salted in a high temperature will cure quick, become porous, huffy and stale. *Curd from hay milk*, requires much less salt, than that from grass or grain feed, as it is poorer, and will retain salt like lean meats. The richer the milk, the more salt is required to control the animal properties, and the *less absorbent the curd* the pores being filled with the finer buttery particles.

More salt is required in hot weather also, to overrule the *combined action of rennet* and heat, *neither of which will be effective alone*. When curd is ready to press, it is important *to dispossess those decomposing agents*. The gastric juice (or conguiator) is a *fluid*, and works off with the animal fluids in whey; and the only way to git rid of it, is to work the curd down *fine and solid and work the whey all out*.—Then cool the curd thoroughly before pressing, and the cheese will be solid and keep its place. But if the whey is not all out, the decomposer is yet on hand, continues its action (aided by heat) till *an equilibrium of chemical action is destroyed in the cheese*, and the fluid properties leak out in fetid whey and oil, leaving it a rank and worthless article. *In short*, the proper method of using salt must be arrived at by a close observation as to its *chemical combination* with the *constituent properties* at different ages of the cheese with different sizes, heat, dampness, &c. This, although an essential point, has not been sufficiently determined by chemical analysis to be reliable. *(To be Continued.)*

A NEW PLOW.—The Farmer and Mechanic describes a new plow, the chief characteristic of which is a *revolving* mould board. The inventor says that the work is done one-third easier, the earth is thrown up very much lighter and it can be built cheaper than any other plow, while a dozen can be packed in the space that one of the old kind would occupy.

A ROCHESTER MILL IN SPAIN—Mr. JOHN EGGLESTON, millwright of this city, has built for Senor AGUIRRA, of Bilboa, Spain a model of a Flouring mill, which is to be used as the pattern for the construction of one in that distant country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications have been received, since our last, from S. Miller, David Thomas, M. M. Rodgers, Alfred Reynolds, S. B. Swain, S. W., S. F. Smith, J. N., A Subscriber, John S. Hilles, J. B. Marsh, Wm. R. Prince, O. P. Q., and H.

☞ Recent severe illness has prevented the Publisher and home editor from attending properly to the present number of the Farmer. For this reason it is not as complete, in many respects, as would be desirable—and is also issued somewhat later than usual.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat,	$1 18	1 22	Pork, bbl. mess	10 50	11 00
Corn,	40	44	Pork, cwt.,	5 00	5 25
Barley,	50	56	Beef, cwt.,	4 50	5 00
Oats,	35	40	Lard, lb.,	7	
Flour,	5 25	5 75	Butter, lb.,	9	11
Beans,	88	1 00	Cheese, lb.,	6	7
Apples, bush.	25	50	Eggs, doz.,	8	9
Potatoes,	63	75	Poultry,	7	8
Clover Seed,	4 00	4 75	Tallow,	7	8
Timothy,	1 50	2 50	Maple Sugar,	7	8
Hay, ton,	10 00	12 50	Sheep Skins,	38	1 00
Wood, cord,	2 00	3 50	Green Hides, lb	4	
Salt, bbl,	1 25	1 38	Dry "	7	8
Hams, lb,	7	8	Calf Skins,	9	

Rochester, May29, 1848.

New York Market.

NEW-YORK, May 29—7 P. M.

The Flour market is rather active to-day, and sales reach 6 or 7000 barrels at $5.25 a 5.37½ for good Michigan and State; $5.50 a 6 for pure and fancy Genesee and Ohio. Meal $2.50 a 2.56½. Rye Flour $3.63½.

Grain—Ohio Wheat is offered at $1.25; Corn 54 a 56c for good; the sales are 50,000 bushels at 53½ a 53½ for southern flat, and 55½ a 56 for Northern and Jersey.

Rye has a downward tendency; 4000 bushels sold at 69 a 70c; Oats dull at 45 a 48c.

Pork is $9 a 10; a parcel of Beef sold at $11.50. Lard 6 a 6½c. Pots are $4.25a4.37; Pearls $5.

BUFFALO, *May* 29.

On Saturday there were sales Ohio Wheat to the extent of about 5000 bushels at $1.05, on short time, with interest, and 800 do Oats to arrive at 35c.

This morning the market opened with a fair inquiry for good brands of Flour, at prices slightly below the views of sellers. Sales 400 barrels at $4.81, and 420 bbls. fancy Ohio at 5; 500 do Milwaukee City Mills at $4,81—and 420 do Illinois at $4 75.

CLOVER THRASHER AND SEED CLEANER.—Robert McGown, of Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, has invented a machine for thrashing and cleaning clover seed. It has been pronounced by all the farmers in that district of country, who have witnessed its operations, to be the most complete machine for that purpose which they have ever seen. It thrashes and cleans from twenty-five to thirty bushels per day. The thrashing and separating is done at one operation, and the concave and cylinder with screws are used, in the thrasher, so also is the common fan in separating.—*American Artisan.*

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NOTT, ELLIOTT & FITCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

ENGLISH, SWEDES AND AMERICAN BAR IRON,

NORWAY'S NAIL RODS,

SANDERSON'S CAST STEEL, (ROUND, FLAT AND SQUARE,)

GERMAN, ENGLISH, BLISTER, AMERICAN AND SPRING STEEL,

BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS, ANVILS AND VICES,

CROW-BARS, PECK-AXES, DRILLS, WROUGHT & CUT NAILS, CUT SPIKE, BOAT SPIKE HORSE RASPS, FILES, &C., &C.

—ALSO—

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARD-WARE,

CUTLERY, CARPENTERS JOINERS AND SMITHS' TOOLS, HOUSE TRIMMINGS

OF EVERY VARIETY,

DR. CHAUNCEY'S COOKING STOVE,

BOX, SIX PLATE AND PARLOR STOVES.

Agents for Mott's Agricultural Furnace, Herring's Salamander Safe, and the American

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, &c.

Embracing a great variety of Harvest Tools, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, &c.

Orders executed with despatch, and at uniform low prices. Merchants, Blacksmiths, Farmers and Mechanics are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock, comprising one of the largest and most complete ever offered in this city, and at prices which cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase.

☞ We are now receiving large additions to our former stock, and our arrangements in the Eastern markets enables us to be in constant receipt of every article in our line, which will be sold at the lowest rates, for *Cash or approved Credit.*

No. 23 BUFFALO-STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Kinderhook Wool Depot.

THIS enterprise having met the expectations of its projectors, will be continued upon the following principles :—

The FLEECES will be thrown into *sorts*, according to *style* and *quality*.

A discrimination will be made between Wool in GOOD OR BAD condition.

All who desire it, can have their clips kept separate

Sales will be made invariably for CASH.

The charges will be, for receiving, sorting and selling, one cent per pound, and the insurance, which will be 25 cents on $100 for a term of three months.

Liberal advances in cash made on the usual terms.

Arrangements have been made with manufacturers using different grades of wool, to purchase the various sorts at their market value, soon after being received at the Depot. If the opening market price is not satisfactory, the wool will be offered for sale at such time as the owner may direct.

REFERENCE can be had to Dr. J. P. Beekman, Kinderhook; D. P. Curtis, Canaan; C. W. Hull, New Lebanon; J. B. Nott, Esq., Guilderland; C. H. Richmond, Esq., Aurora; Col. J. Murdock, Westland, N. Y.; B. P. Johnson, Esq., Albany.

H. BLANCHARD, Agent.

Kinderhook, N. Y., *May*, 1848. [6-3m]

Burrall's New Agricultural Foundry,

GENEVA, N. Y.

THE Subscriber has recently put in operation a new *Foundry and Shops*, designed chiefly for the manufacture of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—among which he has now on hand

Burrall's Pat. Threshing & Clover machines and horse-powers
" " *Corn Shellers, Nos. 1 and 2;*
" " *Shell-wheel Plows, Nos.* 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12.

ALSO—Subsoil, Corn and Shovel Plows, plow points and trimmings, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Scrapers, &c.,—to which will be added, during the present season, a choice selection of the best implements in market. All of which will be sold, *wholesale and retail*, on liberal terms.

Mill Gearings and Castings of all kinds, turning and finishing, pattern making, &c., &c., neatly executed. [4-4t]

Geneva, Ont. Co., N. Y., April, 1848. E. J. BURRALL.

Valuable Farms for Sale in Monroe Co., N. Y.

ONE of the handsomest and best Farms in the Town of Greece, within a mile and a half of Lake Ontario, and the Genesee River, and distant only seven miles from the City of Rochester and the Erie Canal. The Farm contains 192 acres, (of which about 20 acres are wood,) well watered by an excellent and never failing stream; five acres of grafted Fruit; a commodious stone house, with pump at the kitchen door, frame Barn, Sheds, &c., and might be divided into two Farms of 150 and 42 acres, each—equally well watered and supplied with Fruit. The land in Greece is not surpassed in fertility by any in the State, nor in convenience to Market.

I will also sell the Farm on which I live, contains 52 acres, with about five acres of choice grafted fruit of all kinds, good Well, and a small stream convenient to the Barn. The buildings are of wood, more extensive and commodious than usual, for I had fitted this for my permanent residence; but my boys have gone West, and advanced age makes so large a business troublesome. The situation, naturally beautiful, is well surrounded by Fruit and shade Trees, and is within a short half mile of Lake Ontario and the Genesee, the vessels sailing on which are visible from every room in the house.

What renders the Farms particularly desirable is, that a Plank road is contemplated to Rochester, by which this will be made the stopping place for all vessels, and a market created for all the minor products of a farm. One third of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired. A good breadth of wheat may be put in this year.

Apply personally, or by letter to JOHN MOXON,

April, 1848. [4-tf] *Charlotte, Monroe Co., N. Y.*

Clark & Gilman, 23 State-st.

WE are now prepared to present the Spring Style of HATS for 1848, with a new style of lining, pronounced to be the richest and most beautiful thing ever introduced in this market. They are so constructed as to render them perfectly perspiration proof.

☞ We have been to an extra expense in trimming our Hats in this manner; but we trust the increase of sale will enable us to furnish them at our former prices, which are as "cheap as the cheapest."

CLARK & GILMAN,

5-2t 23 State-st., Rochester.

EVERY FARMER'S BOOK!!

Five Thousand Copies sold in Four Months!!!

ILLUSTRATED TREATISE ON DOMESTIC ANIMALS,

BEING A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE

Horse, Mule, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, and Farm Dogs;

With Directions for their Management, Breeding, Crossing, Rearing, Feeding, and preparation for a profitable market.

Also, their Diseases and Remedies;

Together with full Directions for the Management of the Dairy, and the Comparative Economy and advantages of working Animals, the Horse, Mule, Oxen, &c.

By R. L. ALLEN,

Author of "Compend of American Agriculture," &c.

The above work contains more than 40 Engravings and Portraits of Improved Animals, illustrative of the different breeds and various subjects treated in it.

The most minute as well as general principles for Breeding, Crossing, Rearing, Feeding, and Management of all Domestic Animals, are herein given, to produce the utmost marketable value for the food and attention bestowed on them; as well as to prevent disease, and save the immense losses which annually occur from this source.

It can be sent by Mail, in Cloth Binding, 75 Cents—Paper, 50 Cents.

Published by C. M. SAXTON, 205 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by all Booksellers throughout the country. Agents wanted for *every county* in every State. Address, *post paid*, the Publisher.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The compactness yet completeness will make it a favorite with agriculturists.—*Chronicle, Philadelphia.*

We have examined the book and come to the conclusion that no farmer should be without it—*Sat. Gleaner.*

Its greatest worth is, as a complete Farrier, showing the disease of animals, their treatment, and cure.—*Far. & Mec.*

The portion which relates to the dairy alone, is worth the cost of the book.—*Worcester Transcript.*

One of the most useful books which has come to our notice.—*N. J. Journal.*

It is every way adapted to be serviceable in every household which has domestic animals.—*D. Adv. Newark.*

We believe it a complete guide for the farmer and dairyman in the purchase, care, and use of animals.—*Jeffersonian.*

Here is a work which should be in the hands of every farmer.—*Highland Courier.*

We can confidently recommend this work as a very descriptive one to those engaged in farming, raising stock or husbandry.—*Northampton Courier.*

The author is a practical farmer and stock-breeder, and is able to vouch for the correctness of the remedies for diseases of Domestic Animals, as well as the best mode of managing them.—*Huron, O., Reflector.*

Here is a book for the MILLION, written by a gentleman of experience and science, in which the farmer will find information which will save him much anxiety, unproductive labor, and useless expense.—*Newburyport Watchman.*

It costs but *seventy-five cents*, and cannot fail to be worth *ten times* that amount to any farmer.—*Summit, S. C., Beacon.*

It is the best of that character we have yet seen; no farmer should be without it.—*Democrat, Carlisle, Pa.*

This is just such a book as every owner of stock should be possessed of—*Easton, Md., Star.*

Here is a book which all—those who follow the plow, and those who direct it—can read to profit. It is a library of knowledge, presenting the latest improvements and discoveries, on all the topics treated of; and illustrated by a great variety of cuts. The "Allens," one of whom is the author of the work before us, are quite famous in their especial *role*, so that what proceeds from them may be confidently credited at all events. The present book is a most interesting and instructive one and must meet with a great sale.—*Sciota Gazette.*

It will give impulse, encouragement, and success to every one fond of raising fine, healthful and profitable farm animals. Every such farmer may be sure of real pleasure and profit in studying the book. The young sons and daughters of farmers will find evenings well and pleasantly spent in gaining from it the information for which they will have practical use the rest of their lives.—*Old Colony Memorial.*

Most earnestly do we wish that every agriculturist, in our section, would possess himself of this really interesting book, and abide by its precepts. Sure, are we, that the result would soon be exhibited in an improvement of stock generally.—*Parkersburg, Va., Gazette.*

This work, to the farmer and stock raiser, will be useful, instructive, and profitable, enabling them to improve the breed of their stock, preserve them from sickness, and cure them when infected with disease.—*Herald, Morrisville, Pa.*

The time has gone by when farmers can expect to *succeed* without giving some attention to Book Farming, and we trust they begin to see it for themselves. We should like to know that this work was in the hands of every farmer in the county.—*Mercury, Pottsdam, N. Y.*

The individual who is seeking general information, will peruse it with pleasure, while the farmer who desires to gain practical knowledge, will read it with interest. The farmer who would carry on operations successfully in his line, should not be without it—*Signal, Belfast, Me.*

The title page of this work gives a good idea of its scope and intent. It is a comprehensive summary of farm operations, and will prove very acceptable to the great mass of our farming population. We are informed that 3,000 copies of the work have been sold since the first of January. It is well printed and profusely illustrated.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is furnished with numerous illustrating cuts, and will form a complete "vade mecum" for the agriculturist, convenient for reference and to be relied on when consulted.—*Baltimore American.*

This is a practical book by a practical man and will serve extensive practical ends. It is a companion which every farmer will feel that he cannot well be without.—*N. Y. Observer.*

We cheerfully recommend this work to farmers.—*Signal, Juliett, Ill.*

We anticipate an extensive sale for this work.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

The work ought to be in the hands of every planter.—*N. O. Delta.*

The author is a gentleman of fine attainments, and who ranks as one of the most accomplished writers on agricultural subjects in the country.—*Ala. Planter.*

Many a valuable animal is lost, every year, for want of the knowledge here conveyed.—*Eagle, Brattleboro, Vt.*

The author (Mr. Allen), is a practical man, and everything from his pen, on subjects connected with agriculture and cattle breeding, is valuable to those who prefer matter of fact to mere theory.

The work comes at seventy-five cents. The information contained in it is worth three times that amount. His directions for the management of the dairy will be of great service to those not versed in that important art.—*Maine Farmer*

☞ THE above work just received, and now for sale (at the Publisher's prices,) at the Office of the Genesee Farmer. It can be sent by mail to any part of the country. *Rochester, May 1, 1848.*

Steel Cultivator Teeth.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he still continues to manufacture ROGERS' PATENT STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH, at SENECA FALLS, N. Y., where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale at wholesale, or retail, these Teeth, of lengths varying from 10 to 16 inches, to suit the purchasers. For the reputation of the article reference is had to the following certificates, which is but a few of thousands that might be obtained. DAVID B. ROGERS.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Jan. 1848.

We, the undersigned farmers of the Genesee Country, earnestly recommend to our brother farmers throughout the country the use of the cultivator, not only for corn raising, but also for other spring crops, and more especially for wheat raising. We are fully convinced that the cheapest and best for the land, and less liable to winter kill, is the once plowing deep and thorough, and then go immediately on with the cultivator for further preparing and seeding our fallows, having either tried it ourselves, or seen it tried side by side with the old way of plowing three times. And we further recommend the above steel teeth, having used them more than any other for the last two years, and do cheerfully say that they are the best kind now in use.

NATHAN CASH,	JOHN TWING,
JACOB BUSHMAN,	NOBLE DANIELS,
JOHN LATHROP,	GERMAN LATHROP,
BENJAMIN CHESLEY,	JESSE H. FISK,

HARRY LATHROP.

I concur fully in the sentiments contained in the above certificate in relation to Rogers' Patent Steel Teeth Cultivator. I have used it extensively, and find it emphatically the best farming implement in use for the destruction of the Canada Thistle, and other weeds which too often spring up on our summer fallows, and while it is accomplishing this work in the destruction of weeds, it will at half of the labor of the harrow, give a finer tilt to the soil, and work the ground deeper and more usefully for the wheat crop.

I find it in many respects equally beneficial in preparing the ground for spring crops. G. V. SACKETT.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1848. [2-tf]

Monroe County Mutual Insurance Co.

A FARMER'S COMPANY.

AT the annual meeting held on the 20th inst., the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Wm. M'Knight, Rochester,	L. Ward, Rochester,
S. P. Gould, Brighton,	William Buel, Gates,
M. Garrett, Gates,	J. B. Rowe, Penfield,
L. B. Langworthy, Greece,	A. A. Hooker, Irondequoit,
Robt. Staples, Sweden,	William Shepard, Irondequoit,
Austin Spencer, Ogden,	E. Henry Barnard, Mendon,

David McVean, Wheatland.

The following is the conclusion of the Report of the Directors:

"The Directors are happy in presenting their eleventh annual report, to state—

"That there are no unsettled or disputed claims against the Company.

"That the Company owe no debts, except a small balance due the Treasurer, and a loss of $400 not yet due—for both of which there is money in the hands of agents.

"That after paying these, the only claims upon the Company, there will be a small amount in the Treasury.

"Only one assessment has ever been made by the Company—and that was 2¼ per cent. upon some, and 3 per cent upon others.

"The Company have not a single risk, except on dwelling houses and barns, and their contents.

"They insure very few village houses, and in such cases they exclude the risk from other buildings.

"They do not expose more than $2000 to one fire."

A large proportion of the risks of the Company are in the county of Monroe. Their object is to do a safe and prudent business, rather than a large one. It is seldom necessary for a company to make assessments for the first few years, for the reason that as their business rapidly increases, the receipts of five per cent. are large in proportion to the outstanding risks—but very few companies have been in operation ten years without frequent assessments.

The Directors intend to pursue the same course as heretofore in the management of the Company—rigidly to exclude all hazardous property, and to exercise strict economy in conducting the business.

☞ Office No. 36 State street, (up stairs.)

WM. M'KNIGHT, President.

L. A. WARD, Secretary. [12-tf]

Carrot Seed.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS of White and Orange CARROT SEED, for sale at wholesale and retail at the Rochester Seed Store, No. 4 Front-street.

April 1. [4 tf] J. P FOGG.

Marrowfat Peas.

100 Bushels Marrowfat Peas, clear from bugs, and of the first quality, just rec'd, and for sale by Ingalls and Briggs at the *Genesee Seed Store* and agricultural Ware House, No. 18 Front St.

STODDARD & FREEMAN,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

GENESEE PAPER MILLS,

WARE-ROOMS AND OFFICE 74 STATE-ST.,

Rochester, New York.

S. B. STODDARD, — CHAS. FREEMAN.

STODDARD & FREEMAN have, during the past season, in addition to their former extensive facilities for manufacturing, erected a LARGE MILL and procured an entire new set of Machinery, of the most modern style, embracing all the late improvements. They are now prepared to furnish any quantity of Printing, Foolscap, Letter, Fine Colored Medium, Tobacco, Post Office, Seed, Envelope, Wrapping, and all other Papers, of the best quality, on the shortest notice, and the most favorable terms.

N. B. Rags wanted for cash or in exchange.

☞ The paper upon which the Genesee Farmer is printed was manufactured at the Genesee Mills by S. & F. [8-tf]

New Paper Warehouse at Buffalo.

The subscribers, (Proprietors of the well known GENESEE MILLS, of Rochester,) are now opening an extensive Warehouse in Buffalo, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the various kinds of PAPER, such as Printing, in all its varieties Foolscap, Letter, Folio Post, Flat Cap, Demy, Medium, Fine Colored Medium, Yellow and Blue Tobacco, Post Office, Seed, Envelope and Wrapping Paper, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

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BUFFALO, July, 1847 [8-tf]

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[3-9m] GEO. DUTTON, Jr.

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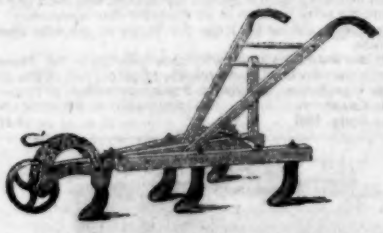

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June 1, 1848. [6-tf]

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